



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

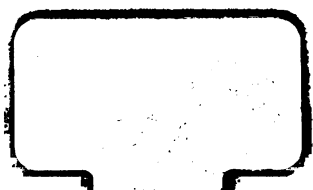
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



0013
(London)
Illustrat



THE QUEEN OPENING THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

463! The Illustrated
HAND-BOOK TO LONDON

AND ITS ENVIRONS.



With Fifty Engravings, Two Maps,
AND
A PANORAMA OF THE RIVER THAMES
FROM WINDSOR TO THE NORE.

LONDON:
INGRAM, COOKE, AND CO.
1853.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
288906B

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1844 L

Repeating missing letter copy

THE ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK TO LONDON.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF LONDON.

LONDON, strictly so called, is an ancient city, situated on the north bank of the Thames, and extending from a point a little west of the Tower to the Temple Stairs, a distance of about a mile and a half. Its inland boundary line varies from a little short of one mile (up Bishopsgate-street) to half a mile (at Holborn-hill) from the river. But this, as will be perceived, on a reference to the map, forms but a very insignificant portion of that vast collection of streets, houses, parks, &c., familiarly known as "the Modern Babylon."

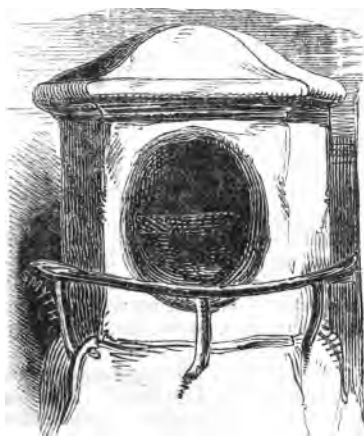
Tacitus speaks of *Londininus* as "abounding with merchants," and as being "the great treasury of the riches of the kingdom." London became an episcopal see on the conversion of the Saxons; and in 610 the first Cathedral of St. Paul, on the site of the present edifice, was erected. The City was at an early period surrounded by a substantial and lofty wall, generally supposed to be the work of the Romans, of which some remains are still to be found, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ludgate-hill and Cripplegate Church-yard. Of the several gates which once guarded the approaches to the City, Temple-bar, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, alone remains.



TEMPLE-BAR.

Excavations which are every day making in different parts of the City, bring to light tessellated pavements, urns, pottery, coins, &c., which attest to the grandeur of the Roman Government of this important station. Moreover, it is supposed by Whittaker, "that the first embankment of the Thames was the natural operation of that magnificent spirit which intersected the earth with so many raised ramparts and roads." It will not escape the observation of the traveller passing up the Thames, that but for these embankments, which

extend along the Essex as well as the Kent shore, a vast tract of country on both sides of the river would long since have been under water.



LONDON STONE, IN CANNON-STREET.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the relics of the earlier history of this city is the celebrated "London Stone," which stands in Cannon-street, being built into the wall of St. Swithin's Church. It is a roundish block of stone, inclosed in a stone case,—the top being seen through an opening in the latter.

Stowe considers the origin and history of this stone to be wrapt in complete mystery: "the cause why this stone was set up," he says, "the time when, or other memory hereof, is none."

Camden, however, considers it to have been the centre *Miliarium* or mile-stone, from which the principal roads radiated, and from which the distances upon them were marked.

This stone is immortalized by Shakspeare, who, in his "Second Part of Henry VI.," makes Jack Cade, entering Cannon-street with his followers, "strike his staff on London Stone," and exclaim, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!"

It is said that Alfred the Great, who rescued London from the Danes, originated the plan of her municipal government, and, in particular, instituted the office of sheriff. The importance and wealth of the City even in the tenth century, is attested by the fact, that, in the reign of Edmund Ironside, out of an impost of £83,000, Saxon, levied upon the English, London contributed £11,000.

William the Conqueror granted a charter to the citizens, which has the merit of so much brevity, that we may transcribe it (as translated) entire:—"William the King greeteth William the Bishop, and Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the burgesses within the City, friendly. And I acquaint you that I will that ye be all there law-worthy, as ye were in King Edward's days, and I will not suffer that any man do you any wrong. God preserve you." Henry I., as a reward for the ready submission of the City to his usurped authority in 1100, granted an extensive charter of privileges, and amongst other matters conferred upon it the perpetual sheriffwick of Middlesex. All this time the chief magistrate of the City was styled the "Portreeve," and sometimes the "Bailiff;" but in the reign of Richard I. the name appears to have been changed to that of "Mayor," in the person of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, who enjoyed that then important office for twenty-four successive years. Richard I. granted two charters to the Londoners, in one of which (A.D. 1195), in consideration of a payment of £1500, he provided for the removal of weirs, and otherwise for the jurisdiction over the waters of the Thames. It is upon this charter that the City

base their claim to the conservatorship of that river. John also granted several charters, amongst which was one empowering the "Barons of the City of London" to choose a Mayor annually, or to continue the same person from year to year at their pleasure. Perhaps from this period may be dated the addition of the prefix of "Lord" to the title of the chief magistrate.

Under Edward I., the City was divided into twenty-four wards, each electing an Alderman (from amongst whom the Lord Mayor is chosen) and members of the Common Council.

In the reign of Edward III., Southwark, which had long been the scene of misrule and a most obnoxious neighbour, was, with a view to its better government, granted to the City in perpetuity, and was constituted a ward, by the title of "Bridge Ward Without."

In the reign of Henry V., *circa* 1416, the City was first lighted with lanthorns in the winter evenings. The houses had hitherto been chiefly built of wood; but in the reign of Edward VI. bricks, which were made in Moorfields, began to be used.

The river Fleet (now covered by Farringdon-street) was made navigable as far as Holborn-bridge in the reign of Henry VII., and Houndsditch arched over. The citizens during this reign were dreadfully harassed by this Monarch, who plundered them right and left by means of his agents Empson and Dudley.

Henry VIII. also attempted to raise money without the sanction of Parliament; but the citizens of London showed such determined opposition to the measure, and so encouraged the whole country to resistance by their example, that that tyrant was fain to abandon the project, granting a free pardon to all who had opposed him. Considerable improvements in the police regulations and paving of the City were made about this time; but the most remarkable change in the appearance and condition of the City was that resulting from the dissolution of the monasteries, with which it had been so crowded that it appeared to belong rather to a religious than to a commercial community. The memory of these establishments is still retained in the names St. Bartholomew's, Whitefriars, Blackfriars, and those of other localities still called after their former occupants.

Even at this period there was a jealousy of the increase of the boundaries of London, and an ordinance was issued restricting the number of hotels and taverns in London and Westminster to forty; and even in the reign of Elizabeth the same anxiety was evinced to prevent the increase of buildings, and the growth of the civic population. A map published at the period last named, and still extant, is curious as affording a proof of the wonderful growth of the metropolis within the last two centuries. The town, properly so called, was confined within the boundaries of Newgate-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill on the north, and the Thames on the south; and a few straggling buildings between Lothbury and Bishopsgate, and between Bishopsgate and the Tower, formed the suburbs. Goodman's-fields were truly fields: Whitechapel boasted of a few houses; and Houndsditch contained a single row of dwellings skirting the City walls, and open at the rear to the fields, West of Bishopsgate to Finsbury was nearly all open ground; ditto from Chiswell-street to Whitecross-street. Goswell-street was then called the road to St. Albans. At Clerkenwell was a monastery and a church.

From Cow-cross to Gray's-inn-lane, open ground. From Holborn-bridge to Red-lion-street there was a double row of houses ; but beyond that to St. Giles's-in-the-fields, then a small village, all was unbuilt, some being garden-ground. From the latter point westward was fine open ground, the road marked only by rows of trees or hedges on both sides. All north of Oxford-street, and all between Oxford-street and Piccadilly, was a vast suburban paradise, the only exceptions being an hospital for Lepers, on the site of the present St. James's Palace, and a few houses where now stands Carlton House-terrace. Leicester-square, all open fields. St. Martin's-lane had a few buildings above the church towards Covent-garden, which was a veritable garden belonging to the convent of Westminster, extending all the way to Drury-lane. Long-acre, Seven-dials, &c., all green fields too. The Strand was a line of road skirting the river, with houses on both sides of it, those on the south side belonging to the nobility and prelates, and having gardens extending to the river. In the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey were several clusters of houses. On the Surrey side of the river there appear to have been but some half-dozen houses all the way from Lambeth Palace to Whitefriars, the site of the present Blackfriars bridge, from which spot to Southwark was a continued line of houses and gardens.

In the reign of Charles II. acts were passed for paving and lighting the streets of London, and improving the avenues to it. In this reign occurred the memorable "Great Plague," which, commencing in December, 1644, and ceasing in January, 1666, destroyed some 100,000 inhabitants. In September of 1666 occurred the "Great Fire," which consumed nearly the whole of the City : a great present scourge, but a great blessing to posterity, leading, as it did, to the re-erection of the town upon better principles, with wider streets, and more regard to the health of the inhabitants. The total loss occasioned by this conflagration, which commenced two hundred yards from where the Monument now stands to commemorate it, has been estimated at 10,000,000*l*. The ruins extended over 436 acres ; the number of houses consumed being 13,200, churches 89, besides chapels, four of the City gates, and most of the public edifices. Wren was the architect whose genius was displayed in rebuilding the greater part of the churches consumed, including St. Paul's.

In succeeding reigns the growth of London beyond the walls began to be more rapid. In the reign of William and Mary St. Giles's and St. Martin-in-the-fields began to connect themselves with the capital, beckoning on, as it were, the still remote village of St. Marylebone. In the reign of Anne the district of Clerkenwell was increased, and Marlborough-street, Red Lion-square, and much of the ground north of Holborn built upon. In the time of George I., Berkeley-square, and some of the streets north of Oxford-street, including Marylebone-lane, began to appear. Under George II. several new parishes were formed, as St. George's, Bloomsbury ; St. Anne's, Limehouse ; St. Paul's, Deptford ; and St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green ; the Grosvenor-square district was commenced ; and a general lighting of London by parish assessments adopted.

Having now brought our Chronicles of London in its more ostensible features down to a comparatively recent period, we shall proceed to another branch of our subject, referring, for further details upon historical points, to the particular heads under which they will necessarily occur.

MODERN LONDON, ITS EXTENT AND LOCALITIES.

LONDON, in its present extent, is a very different place from what it was even a hundred years ago; and so rapidly is it growing on all sides, that it is difficult to adopt any rule by which its boundaries may be defined. To take it upon a very restricted principle, however, it extends, west to east, from Hyde-Park-corner, Piccadilly, to Mile-End-gate, five miles; and north and south, from the New-road to Kennington-lane, upwards of three miles: making a solid mass of fifteen square miles of building, intersected only by the river. These figures, however, would very imperfectly represent the actual dimensions of the town, independently of its suburbs. On the north-west, for instance, a thickly-populated district, St. Marylebone and Paddington, stretches far beyond the point from which we have started at Hyde-Park-corner; whilst in a direct line with it, westward, are situated the well-known localities of Knightsbridge, Kensington, and Brompton; and to the south of the latter, the *faubourgs* of Chelsea and Pimlico, including the aristocratic squares and streets upon the Marquis of Westminster's estate, now classically denominated *Belgravia*. In all directions—in the north and west on the north side of the river, and south and east on the south bank—are innumerable suburban districts, at short intervals; the public roads to which being pretty closely built upon, would give the idea, to a stranger visiting the town for the first time, of being already in the busy, wealthy city he had so often read and heard of, miles and miles before he came within its conventional precincts. Viewed in this sense, the metropolis of Great Britain may be taken to extend from ten to twelve miles in length, and from five to seven miles in breadth, with a circumference of upwards of thirty miles. Its general form is that of an oval.

It is estimated that within the area above described there are from 12,000 to 13,000 squares, streets, lanes, courts, &c.; nearly a quarter of a million of houses; and above, rather than under, two millions of inhabitants.

To suggest the growth of this enormous town, we may point to the City of London, whose limits have been already defined, and the City of Westminster, which is situated a little higher up the river, as the original *nuclei* from which all the rest has sprung. The city and liberties of Westminster extend along the same side of the river (which takes a sudden bend southward at this point), a considerably greater distance than that covered by the City of London. Inland, also, its limits are much more extensive: starting from Temple-bar, they include nearly the whole of the metropolis south of Holborn and Oxford-street, as far as Kensington Gardens—the only exception being that portion including, and north of, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the crowded district between Oxford-street and Long-acre; whilst on the south and west, they extend as far as a line drawn northward from Chelsea Hospital to Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, branching then westward to the north of Brompton-row.

London, socially considered, is divided into two great districts, the "City," and the "West End." A vast extent of territory, however, of a neutral or mixed character lies between them; whilst to the east of the City is an extensive district with which a great portion of the inhabitants of the City or West End have no immediate relations, although in most commercial respects they are highly important and influential. Again begging the reader to accompany us with an eye to his map, we proceed to give a brief account of the several districts or quarters of the metropolis.

The fashionable West End quarter, is the part of town in which visitors generally first find themselves located; it is also here that the City merchant and wealthy tradesman, after the labours of the day are past, resorts to his home and its attendant luxuries and comforts.

The "West End" itself, though distinct in all its outward features and its associations from the "City," and other quarters of the town, is in itself a little world, whose inhabitants (independently of tradesmen who supply them), comprehend almost every grade in the upper social scale, from the merely "respectable" to the wealthy or "carriage-people," as they are styled in the servants' hall, and from them to the very *crème de la crème* of aristocracy, including the members of the Peerage and the high functionaries of the Court. We shall endeavour to give a general idea of the present lines of demarcation which separate the West End into its more important subdivisions.

As the City was the ancient seat of the commerce and commonalty of London, so Westminster was that of the Court and aristocracy; and the long line of road connecting them and skirting the river, now known as the Strand, was in the time of Old London, and of bluff King Hal, and good Queen Bess, dotted with the stately mansions and pleasure-gardens of the principal nobility, whose names, family or titular, the little narrow streets now occupying their sites still bear; as Essex, Norfolk, Arundel, Surrey, Somerset, Cecil, Salisbury, Buckingham, Villiers, Craven, Northumberland, &c. In course of time, as the ground once known as St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and all that neighbourhood, got built upon, the nobility, hemmed in by plebeian neighbours, fled to the more remote district of St. James's and to Leicester and Lincoln's-inn-fields; and again, as these latter quarters were invaded by the tide of population, more distant retreats were sought—in Marylebone, along Piccadilly, in Grosvenor and Berkeley-squares, and higher up the river at Chelsea; and even in our own day, has not the time-honoured square of St. James's been deserted by many of its titled inhabitants, for the novel and statelier attractions of Carlton-house-terrace; and have not Grosvenor and Berkeley-squares sent forth their emigrants to Belgravia and Hyde-Park-gardens? Whilst such has been the progress of colonization with the aristocracy *per se*, who traditionally are associated with Westminster and the Court, whether the latter be located at St. James's or Pimlico, the London merchants, driven from their palaces in the City by the overcrowding of the busy hive, took refuge first in Finsbury and Islington, and then in the pleasant streets and squares lying beyond Portland-place (before even the latter was built), and more recently have extended or migrated to the terraces and "lodges" about the Regent's-Park, or the villa residences of Maida-hill and Bayswater. The outskirts of London, and particularly those of the West, have been for centuries

extending mightily; the wealthy magistrates of the City, and the gilded aristocracy of the Court, have been planting whole streets of palatial dwellings, each according to his own peculiar fancy, around and between which attendant assemblages of buildings of a less pretending character have sprung up, occupied by the humbler followers of the noble and rich.

The boundary line which separates the "West End" from the rest of the world, may be described as follows:—From the top of Portland-place, down to Langham-place, down Regent-street, down the Quadrant to Charing-cross; then to the right, down Whitehall as far as Downing-street; then across St. James's Park, in order to include Buckingham Palace, and Pimlico. As may be gathered from what has been already observed of this extensive district, that lying north of Oxford-street, though wealthy enough, and boasting its occasional occupant of nobility or notability, is less aristocratic than that comprised between Oxford-street and Piccadilly; whilst the region to the south of Piccadilly—particularly the portion skirting Pall-Mall and the Parks—is still more *distinguée*. Perhaps, all circumstances considered, and making some allowance for the changes of the last dozen years, the most aristocratic bit of ground, for its size, in the whole metropolis—judging by the rank and wealth of its inhabitants as compared with their number—would be that of Grosvenor and Berkeley-squares—bounded on the north by Oxford-street, on the south by Piccadilly, on the east by Bond-street, and on the west by Park-lane, looking out upon Hyde-park.

Casting his eye eastward of Portland-place, the reader will observe a district, about half a mile in breadth, lying between it and Tottenham-court-road, and extending southward to Oxford-street. All this is a very miscellaneous locality, decidedly plebeian. Throughout the whole of this parallelogram shops of all descriptions are intermixed with private dwellings: the streets are generally narrow, and though there are some good houses, particularly in Portland-road, Newman-street, and Charlotte-street, they have no pretensions to "style." Though these houses present, for the most part, a somewhat dingy appearance, they have been and are much affected by artists, actors, and literary men; and many names of note are associated with the locality. To the south of Oxford-street, between the same parallels, is a district much of the same character, both as to the buildings and their inhabitants, including Soho, Leicester, and Golden Squares.

This part of the town is much frequented by foreigners; indeed, has been so ever since the time of James II., when the revocation of the Edict of Nantes sent over many thousand French Protestants to seek our hospitality, and who formed a little colony in these parts. Soho-square was built in the time of Charles II., a statue of whom stands in the centre. It was originally called King's-square, and was afterwards called Soho-square, after the watchword of the party of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor. Monmouth-street, which runs in the neighbourhood, perpetuates the historical associations of this period. Leicester-square (the north side of it) was the site of Leicester House, much of which still remains, which was the residence of the Princess of Wales, mother of George III.

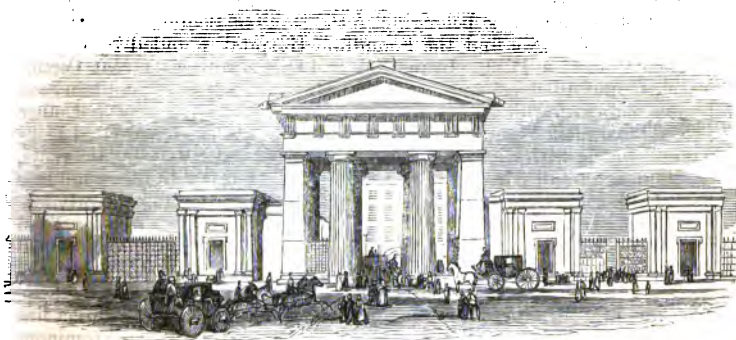
Glancing now to the east of the above districts—namely, from Tottenham-court-road to Gray's-inn-road, we find a considerable extent of

territory, which is also of a mixed character, though of a better class of houses. That included between Tottenham-court-road and Woburn-place is part of the Bedford estate, the handsome gift of Henry VIII. to the Russell family, and contains several splendid squares and streets called after them. These are chiefly occupied by wealthy lawyers and citizens, who, looking more to comfort than fashion, are content to occupy roomy premises at a less rent than they would have to pay for similar accommodation in the far west. South of Holborn, between the same parallels, is the valuable district of Covent-garden (the vegetable market of London), also belonging to the Duke of Bedford. On the east of Woburn-place we find the Foundling Hospital, founded by Captain Thomas Coram, in 1739. Brunswick and Queen-squares, Great Coram-street, Guildford-street, and others in this neighbourhood, contain good houses, many of which are occupied by eminent physicians and other professional men. South of these is the little, old-fashioned, Red Lion-square, which, with the streets surrounding it, is occupied by attorneys, tradesmen, and all sorts of people. At the junction of Gray's-inn-lane with Holborn is Gray's-inn, one of the Inns of Court having the privilege of granting the degree of barrister-at-law to students who have qualified themselves by eating the required number of dinners in the ancient hall of the same. This Inn, of course, is also the residence of lawyers, chiefly, however, attorneys; barristers of note or standing locating themselves in Lincoln's-inn or the Temple, which are situated in a direct line further south. Proceeding in that direction from Chancery-lane (ominous name!) we find that all the way from Gray's-inn to the banks of the river, where the Middle and Inner Temple stand, the law and its functionaries, from the judge in his "chambers" to the industrious law-stationer, have formed themselves from an early period of history into a compact and serried body, skirting the western boundary of the City.

Always excepting the City, we have now nearly completed the survey of that portion of the metropolis, which the stranger—not being bound by peculiar ties—is likely to have occasion personally to inspect. All to the east of Gray's Inn-road (only excepting the line traversed by the City-road to the Bank) is nearly a *terra incognita* even to the resident in London. Goswell-street-road, the City-road, and Shoreditch-road, traverse it from north to south, leading respectively to the central parts of the City. The narrow streets of this district are all crowded with inhabitants, who, for the most part, pursue their daily calling in one or other of the thousand departments of industry called into requisition by a great commercial metropolis. Beyond Shoreditch-road, and extending to the east of the City boundary towards the river, are the populous and straggling districts of Bethnal-green and Spitalfields, where the manufacture of silk is carried on. This art was imported by French Protestants, who fled from their native country at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and the lineal descendants of many of whom are settled on this spot to the present day. This district is traversed, in a north-easterly direction, by Whitechapel and Mile-end-road; in an easterly direction, by the Commercial-road, leading to Blackwall; and to the south of all are the Tower, and St. Catherine's and London Docks.

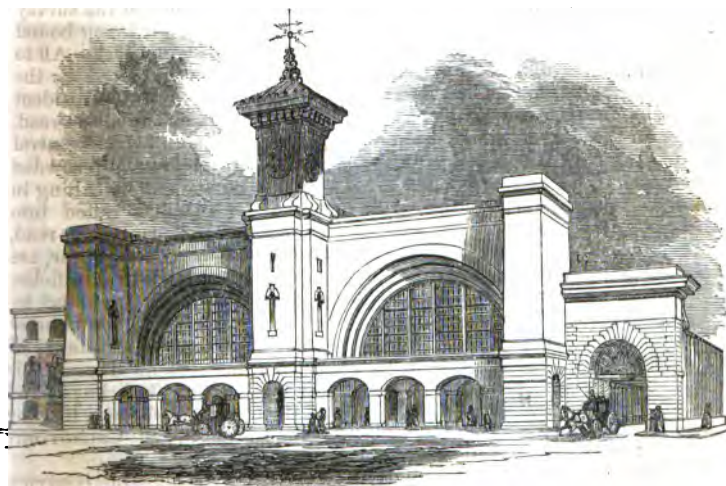
There now remain to be mentioned some very considerable districts north of the New-road; namely, Paddington itself, and the numerous

streets adjoining the Edgware-road, in the midst of which is situated the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and around which are many clusters of neat villa residences; next, the Regent's-park, with its terraces already referred to, adjacent to which is the favourite retreat, St. John's-wood. To the east of the Regent's-park and Albany-street we find Camden-town and Somers-town, a populous district, the houses chiefly of a second or third-rate description, in the midst of which is Euston-square and the terminus of the North-Western Railway. At



NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.

the eastern extremity of Somers-town is King's-cross, with the Great Northern Railway Station; and at this point, on a gradual ascent, begin



GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY STATION.

the extensive districts of Pentonville and Islington. As Camden and Somers-town are the dwelling-places of many who have business or other relations with the West End, so Pentonville and Islington are inhabited by great numbers of the smaller mercantile men, and clerks in the Bank and other large houses of business in the City. The ground, which generally gradually rises from the river, is highest about the top of Pentonville-hill, and the air is in consequence considered healthy and bracing.

It may be proper here to mention the populous suburb of Hoxton, which, lying to the east of the City-road, is connected with the City by the Shoreditch-road. In the latter, not far beyond the point where it starts from Bishopsgate-street, is the station of the Eastern Counties Railway.

Before crossing the river to the southern or Surrey shore, we must beg the reader to make a considerable *détour* to the extreme west of the Map, but still on the Middlesex shore—namely, to that portion lying south of St. James's-park. Here is the most crowded district of Westminster: here are the stately Abbey, the ancient Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament), the new and costly buildings of which are now, after a lapse of sixteen years, approaching to completion. All beyond these two important public edifices is a maze of narrow dirty streets and lanes. To the west of this district lie the extensive and populous districts of Chelsea and Brompton, the former being a parish in itself, the latter belonging chiefly to Kensington-parish.

On the south bank of the river are the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth, the former being the more eastern of the two, and facing the city of London, as the latter does that of Westminster. Beyond them to the south lie the suburbs of Newington, Kennington, and Walworth; and to the east the busy and not very pleasant-smelling regions of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, or Wapping—the former abounding in tanyards, the latter crowded with dealers in marine stores and various fraternities who live by ministering creature comforts to the jolly tars forming the *personnel* of our great commercial marine.

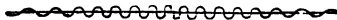
Water Companies.—The metropolis is supplied with water through pipes, by nine private companies, whereof six are on the Middlesex and three on the Surrey side of the river. The earliest in date of foundation is the New River Company, founded by Sir Hugh Middleton, at the beginning of the reign of James I. The quantity of water daily poured into the town by these companies is upwards of 44 millions of gallons.

Cemeteries.—There are eight cemeteries established and conducted by companies of proprietors, on the outskirts of the town, of which that at Kensal-green is the most important, and was the first established. The others are at Brompton, Highgate, Abney-park, near Stoke Newington; the Victoria, at Mile-end and at the Tower Hamlets, on the north side of the river; and the Norwood Cemetery, and Nunhead Cemetery, on the Surrey side.

Markets.—The principal markets are—for cattle, Smithfield; for butcher's meat (carcase), Leadenhall-market and Newgate-market; for vegetables, Covent Garden and Hungerford; for fish, Billingsgate and Hungerford; for general provisions, meat, poultry, vegetables, &c., Farringdon-market, Finsbury-market, Newport-market, the Borough-market, Leadenhall-market, and Hungerford-market.



COVENT GARDEN MARKET.



BRIDGES.

There are seven bridges connecting the Middlesex portion of the metropolis with that on the Surrey side. Of these, three are public thoroughfares, toll-free, and four are subject to a toll. The *free* bridges are those of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster; the *taxed* bridges those of Southwark, Waterloo, Hungerford, and Vauxhall. We shall now take them in order as they stand.



LONDON BRIDGE.

London Bridge, the most ancient of them all, was rebuilt in 1831, from the designs of the celebrated engineer Rennie. It is of granite, having five noble elliptical arches. It rises slightly towards the centre; and cost, with the approaches, nearly two millions of money. This bridge connects the very heart of the City with the South-Eastern (Dover, and Brighton, and South Coast) Railway Station.



SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION.

Southwark Bridge, constructed of cast-iron, resting on stone piers, has three arches—the centre 240 feet, the other two 210 feet span; completed in 1819, from designs of Rennie; cost 800,000*l.* Foot passengers pay 1*d.* toll; carriages and cattle various rates. (Connects Cheapside, *vid* Queen-street, with one of the busiest parts of Southwark.)

Blackfriars Bridge, constructed of granite and Portland stone, has nine elliptical arches; built by Mylne, at an expense of 153,000*l.*; has been of late years thoroughly repaired, and the crown lowered, for the purpose of easing the traffic. It had long been in a rickety condition, and has, within the last six months, shown fresh symptoms of unsteadiness, particularly in the middle arch. (Connects Fleet-street, Holborn, and the outlying district of Pentonville, with the very centre of the Surrey metropolis: the Blackfriars-road, conducting to the Obelisk, a central point from whence all the Surrey and Kent roads branch, as also roads to the other metropolitan bridges.)

Waterloo Bridge, commenced by G. Dodd in 1811, and completed under Rennie in 1817, is built of granite, having nine elliptical arches, 120 feet wide, and 35 feet high. It is perfectly level, and is declared by M. Dupin, in his "Memoir on the Public Works of England," to be "a colossal monument, worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars." Toll—Foot-passengers, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; cabs, 2*d.*; other vehicles various rates. (Connects the Strand, Covent-garden, Tottenham-court-road, &c., with the great roads on the Surrey side; and close to it is the terminus of the South-Western Railway.)



SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.



WATERLOO BRIDGE.



HUNGERFORD BRIDGE.

Hungerford Suspension Bridge, for foot-passengers only, who pay $\frac{1}{2}d.$ toll. A chain bridge, the foundation consisting of two massive brick piers, nearly 80 feet high; the central span is one of nearly 680 feet: designed by Mr. Brunel, and cost 110,000. (Although this bridge *débouches* at a point very near the Surrey end of that of Waterloo, it effects a very great saving in time and distance to foot passengers from Charing-cross, Piccadilly, &c., avoiding the *détour* heretofore necessary to Waterloo Bridge (the Strand) on the one hand, and Westminster Bridge (Parliament-street) on the other.)

Westminster Bridge, of stone, having fifteen arches, the centre 76 feet span, the others gradually decreasing by four feet each; built by Labelye, a Swiss architect. It has for four years been undergoing repair and renovation, its income from estates settled upon it being a large one, and its constitution, founded, as it is, upon caissons, being defective. (Connects Old Palace-yard, the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey, St. James's Park, Pimlico, &c., with the western portion of Lambeth, and the great Surrey roads.)

Vauxhall Bridge, built of cast-iron, upon piers of Kentish rag, embedded in Roman cement, has nine arches, each 78 feet in span. Completed in 1816. Cost 300,000*l.* Toll, to foot passengers, 1*d.*; vehicles, &c., various rates. (Situated at a distance of nearly a mile above Westminster Bridge, it opens a direct communication between the now important district of Pimlico, and the neighbourhood of Hyde-Park lying beyond it, with Vauxhall and Kensington, and the Surrey roads which lead from this point. On the Surrey side, and to the terminus of the South-Western Railway, there is still a station line for the convenience of those whom it may suit.)

The Thames Tunnel, although not a bridge, comes properly under notice in this department of our treatise. It was projected about five and twenty years ago, with a view of affording a subterranean road communication (a bridge being here out of the question, by reason of the shipping) between the eastern districts of the metropolis, including the Docks, as well as the adjacent parts of Essex, with Wapping, and the neighbouring suburbs, Greenwich, &c., on the Surrey side. The work was designed and undertaken by Mr. I. K. Brunel, and, after some mischances, and much discouragement from deficiency of funds, was at length completed by means of an advance made by Government (total cost, 614,000*l.*), and opened for passenger traffic in 1843. It consists of a long mass of brickwork, 1200 feet in length and 37 feet in width, by 22 feet in height; containing two arched passages, within which are distinct roadways for carriages and pedestrians. Admission to foot passengers, 1*d.*



PRINCIPAL ROUTES THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.

Having completed our general survey of the social and geographical divisions of the great metropolis, we now proceed to attempt the rather difficult task of teaching the new comer to find his way through the maze labyrinth.

To begin, then. The reader will gather from a careful inspection of his map, that the chief course of the principal thoroughfares of that



THAMES TUNNEL.

portion of the metropolis north of the river is in a direction east and west; the cross-roads forming only lines of junction with particular districts lying to the right or left of them, as the case may be. Indeed, so true is this in practice, that, of some thousand omnibuses hourly plying for the accommodation of the public, the greater number go from end to end along one or other of these great streams of life; whilst, of those destined for cross routes, there are very few which do not traverse a considerable portion of one or other of them in the course of their respective journeys.

The principal lines of traffic through the metropolis may be described as follows:—perhaps the reader will trace them on his map; and if he were to mark them with the letters we have affixed to them it would be as well.

(A) From the Bank, by Cheapside, St. Paul's, Fleet-street, the Strand, up Waterloo-place, to the left down Piccadilly, to Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, &c.

(B) From the Bank, by Cheapside, Holborn-hill, Holborn, Oxford-street, to Bayswater; or, to the right, up the Edgware-road, to Paddington, Maids-hill, &c.

(Routes A and B are coincident as far as the corner of Cheapside.)

(C) From the Bank, up Moorgate-street, through Finsbury-square, along the City-road, to Regent's-park, Paddington, &c.

The above are all in a westerly direction.

For particular districts to the east or north-east of the Bank, are—

(D) Bishopsgate-street, through Shoreditch-road, to Kingsland, &c.; with Church-lane, Bethnal-green, and the Hackney-road branching off to the east.

(E) The Whitechapel and Commercial-road, leading to the East India Docks, &c., which are reached by proceeding eastward from the Bank, along Cornhill and Leadenhall-street.

The principal routes connecting the northern

districts with the central and southern districts to the west of the Bank, are—

(F) Goswell-street-road, a continuation of Aldersgate-street, which runs out of St. Martin's-le-Grand. This road leads to Islington, &c.

(G) Gray's-inn-road, from Holborn-barn, to King's-cross, Camden-town, &c.

(H) Tottenham-court-road, from the junction of Oxford and New Oxford-streets, to Camden-town, Hampstead, Highgate, &c.

(I) Starting from Westminster Abbey, up Parliament-st., Whitehall, through Charing-cross, up Regent-street, crossing Piccadilly and Oxford-street successively, and then into Langham-place and Portland-place, which debouches into the Regent's-park.

(K) Starting from Vauxhall-bridge, up Vauxhall-bridge-road, Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place, across Hyde-park-corner, up Park-lane, across Oxford-street, up the Edgware-road, to Paddington.

On the Surrey side of the water the principal routes are in continuation from the various bridges; as—

(L) From London-bridge, Wellington-street, into the Borough.

(M) From Blackfriars-bridge, along Great Surrey-street, or Blackfriars-road, to the Obelisk, London-road, &c.

(N) From Waterloo-bridge, along the Waterloo-road, to the Obelisk, and various Surrey districts.

(O) From Westminster-bridge, along the Westminster-road; ditto, ditto, and, keeping to the south and east, to Kennington and Walworth.

(P) East and west between the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge and that of London-bridge, is an important, though rather straggling line of thoroughfare, constituted of the York-road, Upper Stamford-street, Stamford-street, Holland-street, Bankside, &c., which effects a considerable saving of distance between the extreme points of Westminster and the City respectively, instead of going round by the Strand, Fleet-street &c.

Having pointed out these principal lines of route leading in various directions through the metropolis, we proceed now to give in alphabetical order a list of the principal streets, squares, &c., with indications as to the directions in which they severally lie from one or more of the streets in the above route, and specifying the particular turning out of each which most directly leads to the district sought for. The Roman numerals, where inserted, refer to one of the preceding routes; the Arabic figures the No. of the street at which the turning is to be made :—

Abingdon-street, A, Westminster, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament-street, &c.
 Adelphi-terrace, &c., A, Adam-street, 73, Strand
 Albany (Chambers), A, 46, Piccadilly; I
 Vigo street, 113, Regent-street
 Albemarle-street, A, 61, Piccadilly
 Albert-gate, Knightsbridge, beyond Piccadilly
 Aldermanbury, City, A, Milk-street, 115, Cheapside
 Aldersgate-street, B, up St. Martin's-le-Grand; C, from Islington, down Goswell-street-road
 Aldgate, E, from Cornhill, down Leadenhall-street
 Alexander-square, Brompton, A, end of Brompton-row
 Argyll-place, I, 222, Regent-street; B, down Argyll-street, 335, Oxford-street
 Arlington-street, A, 158, Piccadilly
 Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, C, up Moor-gate-street, beyond Finsbury-square
 Audley-square, part of South Audley-street, A, Stanhope-street, Park-lane, 133, Piccadilly; B, North Audley-street, Oxford-street
 Austin-friars, 70, Old Broad-street, near the Bank
 Avenue-road, Regent's-park, C, up Lisson-grove
 Bagnigge-wells-road, C, from King's-cross, to Clerkenwell
 Baker-street, Portman-square, B, up Orchard-street, 197, Oxford-street; C, down York-place, New-road
 Barnsbury-square and street, C, Islington
 Bartholomew-lane, City, runs along east side of Bank
 Bayswater-terrace, B, beyond Oxford-street, opposite Kensington-gardens
 Bedford-place, Russell-square and Bloomsbury-square; B, Southampton-street, 136, High Holborn; C, Upper Woburn-place, Euston-square
 Bedford-row, B, Brownlow-street, 49, High Holborn

Bedford-square, B, Bloomsbury-street, Broad-street, St. Giles; H, Bedford-street, 237, Tottenham-court-road
 Belgrave-square, Piccadilly, A, Wilton-place, 25, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge; B, down Park-lane
 Belvidere-road to the left, Surrey side, Westminster-bridge
 Berkeley square, A, Berkeley-street, 76, Piccadilly; B, Davies-street, 292, Oxford-street
 Blackfriars-road (or Great Surrey-street), from Blackfriars-road, to the Obelisk
 Blandford-square, Dorset-square, C, Milton-street, New-road
 Bloomsbury-square, B, Southampton-street, 126, High Holborn
 Bond-street (Old), A, 54, Piccadilly (New); B, 107, Oxford-street
 Bow-street, A, Upper Wellington-street, North, 346, Strand; B, Endell-street, Broad-street, Holborn
 Brompton-crescent, Brompton, A, end of Brompton-row
 Brunswick-square, B, Red Lion-street, 71, High Holborn; C, Judd-street, near King's-cross
 Bryanstone-square, B, Great Cumberland-street, 14, Hyde-park-place, Oxford-street; C, Wyndham-street, New-road
 Burlington Arcade, A, 49, Piccadilly
 Burton-crescent, C, out of the New-road
 Cadogan-place, A, down Sloane-street, Knightsbridge
 Caledonian-road, C, from King's-cross, leading to Holloway
 Cambridge-square, B, Burwood-place, 62, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road
 Cambridge-terrace, B, Edgware-road
 Cambridge-terrace, C, Regent's-park, east side
 Camden-town, A, St. Martin's-lane; B, up Tottenham-court-road; C, up the Hampstead-road
 Carlton-gardens, A, St. James's-park, near Waterloo-place
 Carlton-house-terrace, ditto
 Catherine-street, A, 342, Strand
 Cavendish-square, B, Holles-street, 136, Oxford-street, near the Circus

Chancery-lane, A, 192, Fleet-street; B, 310 Holborn
 Charing-cross, A, end of Strand, south of Trafalgar-square, to Whitehall
 Charter-house-square, B, up St. Martin's-le-Grand and Aldersgate-street
 Chatham-place, A, end of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Chesepole, A, between St. Paul's Churchyard and the Poultry
 Chester-square, A, Pimlico, A, Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner
 Clare-market, A and B, Blackmoor-street, 100, Drury-lane
 Clarence-terrace, west of Regent's-park, C, Upper Baker-street, New-road
 Clement's-inn, A, 259, Strand
 Clerkenwell-green, B, Portpool-lane, 51, Gray's-inn-lane
 Clifford's-inn, A, Clifford's-inn-passage, 186, Fleet-street
 Cloudeley-terrace, Islington, C
 Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, A, from the bottom of the Haymarket to Trafalgar-square
 Commercial-road, Lambeth, between Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges
 Commercial-rd., Limehouse, through Church-lane, Whitechapel-road
 Connaught-square, B, Upper Seymour-street, West, 6, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road
 Cornhill, from the Mansion House to Leadenhall-street
 Cornwall-terrace, south-west of Regent's-park, past York-terrace
 Covent-garden-market, A, Southampton-street, 379, Strand; B, Drury-lane and Long-acre
 Coventry-street, Haymarket, A, from the end of Piccadilly to Leicester-square
 Cripplegate
 Crosby-square, City, D, 28, Bishopsgate Within
 Crutched-friars, E, down Billiter-street, 38, Leadenhall-street, and Mark-lane
 Cumberland-market, Regent's-park, C, Upper Albany-street
 Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, east side
 Curzon-street, Mayfair, A, Bolton-street, 81, Piccadilly, and Park-lane
 Dean-street, Soho, B, 400A, Oxford-street
 Dean's-yard, Westminster, south of the Abbey
 Devonshire-place, 1, Devonshire-street, 50, Portland-place; C, out of New-road
 Devonshire-square, D, 18, Bishopsgate Without
 Doctors' Commons, A, 5, St. Paul's Church-yard
 Dorset-square, C, Upper Gloucester-street, New-road; B, Portman-street, 220, Oxford-street
 Doughty-street, B G, Guildford-street, Gray's-inn-road, and Russell-square
 Dover-street, Great, L, end of High-street, Borough
 Dover-street, A, 69, Piccadilly
 Downing-street, A, Whitehall, by the Treasury
 Drury-lane, A, Wysh-street, St. Clement's, Strand; B, Broad-street, Bloomsbury
 Duncannon-street, A, 449, West Strand, to corner of St. Martin's-lane
 East India-road, E, continuation of Commercial-road

Eastbourne-terrace, B, Spring-street, Grand Junction-street, Edgware-road
 Eaton-square and place, A, Grosvenor-place and King's-road; or Wilton-place, Knights-bridge
 Ebury-square, A, Sloane-street, or Victoria-road, Pimlico
 Eccleston-square, A, Grosvenor-place and Victoria-road, Pimlico
 Edgware-road, B, to the right of Oxford-street, Hyde-park-corner
 Euston-square, C, New-road
 Exeter Change, B, 6, Catherine-street
 Exeter Hall, B, 372, Strand
 Farrington-street, B, bottom of Ludgate-hill, to C, bottom of Snow-hill
 Fenchurch-street, from the Mansion-house down Lombard-street
 Fetter-lane, A, 179, Fleet-street; B, 31, Holborn
 Finsbury-square, C, between Moorgate-street and City-road
 Fish-street-hill, from the Bank down King William-street
 Fitzroy-square, C, Fitzroy-street, New-road; B, Tottenham-court-road
 Fleet-street, A, from Ludgate-hill to Temple-bar
 Foley-place, B, 95, Great Portland-street
 Foundling Hospital, B, Red Lion-street, 71, High Holborn
 Furnival's-inn, B, 133, Holborn-bars; C, Gray's-inn-lane
 Gerard-street, A, Prince's-street, Coventry-street; B, Wardour-street, 382, Oxford-street
 Giltspur-street, B, 126, Newgate-street; A, Old Bailey, 26, Ludgate-hill
 Globe-road, Mile-end, E, continuation of Whitechapel-road
 Gloucester-crescent, Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park; C, top of Albany-street
 Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens
 Golden-square, A, Sherrard-street, Piccadilly-circus; I, Beak-street, 156, Regent-street
 Gordon-square, B, Southampton-street, 126, High Holborn; C, Gordon-street, Euston-square
 Goswell-road and street, B, St. Martin's-le-grand; C, Angel, Islington
 Gough-square, A and B, Shoe-lane, 128, Fleet-street; B, 65, Holborn-hill
 Gould-square, 20, Cooper's-row, Crutched-friars
 Gower-street and North ditto, C, New-road, near Tottenham-court-road
 Gracechurch-street, from Bishopsgate-street, across the end of Cornhill
 Gray's-inn, B, 22, High Holborn; A, Chancery-lane, 192, Fleet-street
 Gray's-inn-lane, B, 3, High Holborn; C, King's-cross
 Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, Woburn-place
 Great Cumberland-place and street, B, 14, Hyde-park-place, Oxford-street
 Great George-street, Westminster, A, down Whitehall, off Parliament-street to Storey's-gate, St. James's-park
 Great Marlborough-street, I, end of Argyll-place; C, Poland-street, 365, Oxford-street
 Great Marylebone-street, C, end of New Cavendish street; 82, Great Portland-street,

- Welbeck-street, Vere-street, 151, Oxford-street
- Great Ormond-street, C, Queen-square to 49, Lamb's Conduit-street
- Great Portland-street, C
- Great Queen-street, C, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to 154, Drury-lane: Little Queen-street, 221, High Holborn
- Great Queen-street, Westminster, A, George-street, Westminster
- Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, B, 261, Tottenham-court-road
- Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, A, Covent-garden to Drury-lane Theatre
- Great Scotland-yard, A, 45, Charing-cross, opposite the Admiralty
- Great Surrey-street, from Blackfriars-bridge to the Obelisk
- Great Titchfield-street, B, Oxford-market, 83, Oxford-street
- Great Tower-street from Bank, King William-street, East Cheap
- Great Winchester-street from Bank, end of Old Broad-street
- Green-street, Grosvenor-square, B, 31, North Audley-street
- Gresham-place, 1, King William-street, City
- Gresham-street West, A, from Bank to General Post Office
- Grosvenor-gate, opposite to Park-lane
- Grosvenor-place, A, Hyde-park-corner to Piccadilly
- Grosvenor-square, B, North Audley-street, Oxford-street, A, Berkeley-street, 1, Hanover-street, 277, Regent-street
- Grove-place, Lisson-grove, C, out of New-road
- Grove-road, St. John's Wood, B, top of Edgware-road
- Guildford-street, Russell-square, to Gray's-inn-road
- Hackney-road, D, to the right end of Shoreditch
- Half-moon-street, A, 89, Piccadilly
- Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place, to Belgrave-square
- Hamilton-place, A, 142, Piccadilly
- Hamilton-place and terrace, B, St. John's-wood-road, Edgware-road
- Hampstead-road, top of Tottenham-court-road
- Hanover-square, B, 314, Oxford-street, 1, Hanover-street, 277, Regent-street
- Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, beyond Sussex-terrace
- Hans-place, A, Sloane-street, opposite Cadogan-square
- Hanway-street, B, 21, Oxford-street
- Hanwood-square, C, near Dorset-square
- Harley-street, B, out of Cavendish-square; C, New-road
- Harrow-road, B, left at 112, Edgware-road
- Hatton-garden, B, 106, Holborn-hill
- Haymarket, A, Pall-Mall to Coventry-street and Piccadilly
- Hemming's-row, bottom of St. Martin's-lane towards Leicester-square
- Hercules-buildings, left of Westminster-arch, towards Lambeth-palace
- High Holborn, B, from Broad-street to Holborn-hill
- High-street, Borough, from London-bridge to Blackman-street
- High-street, Marylebone, B, Marylebone-lane, 158, Oxford-street, C, New-road, by the Church
- Highbury and Highbury-crescent, grove, and park, Islington
- Hill-street, A, Berkeley-square, to South Audley-street
- Holborn
- Holboway-road, from Camden-town to Holboway
- Holywell-street, A, between 266 and 304, Strand
- Horseferry-road
- Horsemonger-lane, Borough, to the left end of Blackman-street
- Houndsditch, across from Bishopgate-street to Aldgate
- Hoxton Old Town, C, Old-street-road, City-road
- Hungerford-market, A, 20, Strand
- Hunter-street, C, Brunswick-square to Judd-street
- Hyde-park-place, square, street, &c., B, end of Oxford-street
- Ironmonger-lane, A, 90, Cheapside
- Islington, High-street, C, from the Angel, City-road; B, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Gower-street-road
- Jermyn-street, A, 45, Haymarket, 34, St. James's-street, Duke-street, 180, Piccadilly
- John-street, B, 101, Oxford-street, leading to Great Portland-street
- Judd-street-place, C, New-road North, near King's-cross
- Kennington-green, end of Westminster-road
- Kensington-gardens, A, Knightsbridge, and Kensington-road; B, Bayswater-road
- Kensington-gardens-terrace, B, Sussex-square, Bayswater-road
- Kentish-town, beyond Camden-town
- Kilburn and Kilburn-priory, beyond the Edgware-road
- King-street, Covent-garden, New-street, St. Martin's-lane, Covent-garden-market
- King-street, Bloomsbury, B, 126, High Holborn
- King-street, St. James's, A, 10, St. James's-street, St. James's-square
- King-street, Snow-hill, B, 71, Snow-hill, Smithfield
- King William-street, City, from the Mission-house to London-bridge
- King William-street, Strand, A, 429, West Strand
- King's-cross, C, New-road, top of Gray's-inn-road
- King's-road, Chelsea, A, from Eaton-square, through Sloane-square, through the lower parts of Chelsea
- Knightsbridge, A, begins at western extremity of Hyde-park-corner
- Lambeth Palace, over Westminster-bridge, down Hercules-buildings
- Lambeth, High-street, from Lambeth Palace to Broad-street
- Lambeth-road, from Lambeth Palace to the Obelisk
- Lamb's Conduit-street, B, Red-lion-street, 71, High Holborn
- Lancaster-place, A, Wellington-street, 130, Strand, to Waterloo-bridge
- Langham-place, E, continuation north of Regent-street

Laurence Pountney-hill and lane, from the Bank, down King William-street, 31, Cannon-street
 Leadenhall-street, from the Bank, between Cornhill and Aldgate
 Leadenhall-market, 6, Leadenhall-street
 Leather-lane, B, 128, High Holborn
 Leicester-square, A, east end of Piccadilly, through Coventry street or up Hemming's-row, from Trafalgar-square
 Limehouse, E, Commercial-road, to East India-road
 Lincoln's-inn, A, Chancery-lane to Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Lincoln's-inn-fields, B, east end of Great Queen-street, Holborn, or the Turnstiles
 Lisle-street, A, Princes-street, Leicester-square, Newport-market
 Lisson-grove South, C, New-road, near top of Edgware-road
 Little Britain, B, 175, Aldersgate-street to Smithfield
 Little Chelsea (now called New Brompton), A, *via* Knightsbridge
 Liverpool-road, continuation of High-street, Islington, to Holloway
 Lloyd's-square, street, row, &c., C, Pentonville
 Lombard-street, City, from Mansion-house, to 23, Gracechurch-street
 London-road, Southwark, from the Obelisk to the Elephant and Castle
 London-wall, Moorfields, C, right and left of Moorgate-street
 Long-acre, B, 40, Drury-lane; A, top of St. Martin's-lane
 Lothbury, City, north of the Bank
 Lowndes-square, A, William-street; 9, Knightsbridge-terrace
 Lowther-arcade, A, 437, Strand
 Ludgate-hill and street, A, continuation of Fleet-street to St. Paul's
 Maiden-hill, east and west, B, Edgware-road
 Maiden-lane, A, 29, Southampton-street, Covent-garden
 Manchester-buildings, 12, Canon-row, Bridge-street, Westminster
 Manchester-square, B, Duke-street, 174, Oxford-street
 Mansion-house-place, Mansion-house, City
 Margaret-street, B, Cavendish-square, 99, Wells-street, Oxford-street
 Marylebone-lane, B, 158, Oxford-street
 Mecklenburgh-square, B, east of Foundling-Hospital
 Minorities, from Aldgate to the Tower
 Montague-square, B, Old Quebec-street, 237, Oxford-street
 Montpellier-square, A, Brompton
 Moorgate-street, C, north of Bank, to London-wall
 Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road
 Munster-square, Osnauburg-street, New-road, near Albany-street
 Myddleton-square, Clerkenwell, C, near Angel tavern, New-road
 Nelson-square, 184, Great Surrey-street; Blackfriars-bridge
 New-cut, Lambeth-marsh, connects Westminster-road, Waterloo-road, and Blackfriars-bridge-road
 New-road, C, is the continuation of the City-road from Islington to Paddington

New Brompton, formerly Little Chelsea, A, continuation of Knightsbridge
 New Inn, A, 21, Wych-street, Strand
 New Kent-road, from the Elephant and Castle to the Bricklayers' Arms, Old Kent-road
 New North-road, C, Lower-road, Islington to Hoxton
 New Palace-yard, A, between Westminster-bridge and Westminster Hall
 New River-head, C, Clerkenwell, near St. John's-street-road
 Newgate-street, B, from Snowhill to St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Cheapside
 Newport Market, Newport-street, Leicester-square
 Nine-elms, Vauxhall, to right over Vauxhall-bridge
 Norfolk-crescent, B, Oxford-street, Hyde-park
 North-bank, Regent's-park, C, Park-road
 Nottingham-place, C, New-road, near Marylebone Church
 Oakley-square, A, King's-road, Chelsea
 Old Bailey, A, 26, Ludgate-hill, B, corner of Newgate-street
 Old Jewry, A, 40, Poultry
 Old Palace-yard, A, between Westminster Abbey and Abingdon-street
 Onslow-square, A, Brompton
 Opera-arcade, A, 5, Pall-mall, back of Her Majesty's Theatre
 Orchard-street, B, 197, Oxford-street
 Osnauburg-terrace, C, New-road, bottom of Albany-street
 Ovington-square, Brompton
 Oxford Market, B, 83, Oxford-street
 Oxford-street, and New, B, from Hyde-park-corner to Holborn
 Oxford-terrace, B, Edgware-road
 Paddington-green, Harrow-road, leads out of Edgware-road
 Paddington-street, B, 80, High-street, Marylebone
 Palace New-road, Lambeth, right over Westminster-bridge
 Pall-Mall, A, bottom of Haymarket, to St. James's-street
 Pall-Mall East, A, Trafalgar-square to bottom of Haymarket
 Pantechnicon, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square
 Panton-square, A, Arundel-street, 12, Coventry-street, Piccadilly
 Park-lane, corner of Oxford-street, to corner of Piccadilly, facing Hyde-park
 Park-road, Regent's-park, C, Upper Baker-street, New-road
 Park-square, East and West, C and I, opposite Park-crescent, top of Portland-place
 Park Village, East and West, B, Gloucester-gate, top of Albany-street
 Parliament-street, A, continuation of Whitehall to corner of Bridge-street, Westminster
 Paternoster-row, A, runs between St. Paul's and Newgate-street
 Pelham-crescent, road, and place, A, Fulham-road, Brompton
 Pentonville, C, between the Angel, Islington, and King's-cross
 Piccadilly, B, from Hyde-park-corner to top of the Haymarket

- Pimlico, back of Buckingham Palace, A,
 Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner
 Poet's Corner, Old Palace-yard, Westminster
 Poland-street, B, 365, Oxford-street
 Poplar, High-street, E, for Commercial-road
 East, to East India Dock
 Portland-place, and Upper, I, continuation of
 Langham-place to Park-crescent
 Portland-road, C, from New-road to Great
 Portland-street
 Portman-square, B, Orchard-street, 198,
 Oxford-street
 Princes-street, City, runs along west side of
 Bank
 Queen-square, Bloomsbury, B, Kingsgate-
 street, 116, High Holborn, or Guildford-
 street, Russell-square
 Queen-square, Westminster
 Queen's-road, Chelsea, A, beyond Victoria-
 road, Pimlico
 Ratcliff Highway, now St. George's-street,
 down East Smithfield, beyond the Tower
 Redcross-street, parallel between the Borough
 and Southwark Bridge-road
 Red Lion-square, B, Dean-street, 92, High
 Holborn
 Regent-street, I, from Waterloo-place, Pall-
 mall, to Langham-place
 Regent-circus, junction of Regent street and
 Piccadilly
 Regent-circus, junction of Regent-street and
 Oxford-street
 Regent's-park, C, New road, opposite Port-
 land-place and York-place, Regent-street,
 &c.
 Richmond-terrace, A, corner of Parliament-
 street, opposite the Treasury
 Rosemary-lane, end of the Minorities, east
 towards Blackwall
 Rotherhithe, over London-bridge, left down
 Tooley-street
 Royal Exchange, between the Bank and
 Cornhill
 Russell-square, B, Southampton-street, 126,
 or King-street, 120, High Holborn; C,
 Woburn-place, Euston-square
 Sackville-street, A, 40, Piccadilly; I, Vigo-
 street, 113, Regent-street
 St. Agnes Villas, Bayswater, B, beyond
 Oxford-street
 St. George's-circus, Obelisk, Blackfriars, and
 Westminster-roads
 St. James's-park, A, through the Horse
 Guards or St. James's Palace
 St. James's-square, A, Duke-street, 180,
 Piccadilly, or Charles-street, Haymarket
 St. James's-street, A, 161, Piccadilly, to St.
 James's Palace, and Pall-mall
 St. John's-square, by Clerkenwell-green
 St. John's-wood-road, C, left of Park-road,
 west of Regent's-park
 St. Martin's-lane, A, from St. Martin's Church,
 Trafalgar-square, to Long-acre
 St. Martin's-le-Grand, B, corner of Newgate-
 street and Cheapside
 St. Mary Axe, 116, Leadenhall-street
 St. Paul's Churchyard, A, between Cheapside
 and Ludgate-hill
 Salisbury-square, A, Salisbury-court, 81,
 Fleet-street
 Saville-row, I, Vigo-street, 113, or New Bur-
 lington-street, 167, Regent-street; A, Sack-
 ville-street, 40, Piccadilly
 Serjeant's Inn, A, 3, Chancery-lane
 Serjeant's Inn, A, 49, Fleet-street
 Shadwell, High-street, continuation of Rat-
 cliff Highway, London Dock
 Shoe-lane, A, 128, Fleet-street; B, 65, Hol-
 born-hill
 Skinner-street, B, Newgate-street and Hol-
 born-hill
 Sloane-square, A, bottom of Sloane-street
 Sloane-street, A, Knightsbridge, to Sloane-
 square, and King's-road, Chelsea
 Smithfield, West, B, 2, Giltspur-street, near
 Old Bailey
 Snow-hill, B, Farringdon-street, to West
 Smithfield
 Soho-square, B, Charles-street, 412, Oxford-
 street
 Somerstown, C, north of New-road by Euston-
 square
 Somerset-house and place, A, 151, Strand
 South bank, Regent's-park, C, Park-road
 South Lambeth, over Vauxhall-bridge
 Southampton-buildings, B, High Holborn,
 and 52, Chancery-lane
 Southampton-row, Russell-square, B, King-
 street, 120, High Holborn; C, Woburn-
 place
 South Audley-street, continuation of North
 Audley-street
 South Molton-street, B, 294, Oxford-street
 Southwark-bridge and road, A, Queen-street,
 60, Cheapside
 Southwick-crescent, B, end of Hyde-park-
 street, beyond Oxford-street
 Spanish-place, B, Manchester-square
 Spital-square, E, 103, Bishopsgate Without
 Spitalfields-market, E, Union-street, 65,
 Bishopsgate Without
 Spring-gardens, A, 49, Charing-cross, to St.
 James's-park
 Stamford-street and Upper, 16, Blackfriars-
 road to Waterloo-road
 Stangate-street, Bridge-road, Lambeth, right
 of Westminster-bridge
 Staples-inn, B, 2, Holborn-bars
 Stepney-green, out of Commercial-road
 Stock-Exchange, Capel-court, Bartholomew-
 lane
 Storey's-gate, A, Great George-street, West-
 minster, St. James's-park
 Strand, A, from Charing-cross to Temple-bar
 Sussex-gardens and square, B, beyond Oxford-
 street
 Tavistock-square, C, Woburn-place, New-
 road; Gordon-square
 Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, 10, Upper
 Wellington-street, and 14, Southampton-
 street
 Temple (Middle and Inner), Fleet-street,
 near Temple-bar
 Thames-street
 Thavies-inn, B, 57, Holborn-hill
 Threadneedle-street, from the Bank, corner
 of Bartholomew-lane, to Bishopsgate-street
 Throgmorton-street, east of Lothbury
 Thurloe-square, A, Brompton
 Titchborne-street, A, top of Haymarket to
 Marylebone-street, Golden-square
 Titchfield-terrace, north of Regent's-park
 Torrington-square, Keppell-street, Russell-
 square
 Tottenham-court-road, B, Oxford-street; C,
 New-road, leading to Hampstead-road

Tower-hill, end of Minories
 Trafalgar-square, A, Charing-cross
 Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, A, Trevor-
 place, opposite Barracks
 Trinity-square, Tower-hill
 Turnstile (New), 241, High Holborn; (Little)
 High Holborn, to Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Ulster-place and terrace, Regent's-park, C,
 New-road, near Park-crescent
 University-street, C, 162, Tottenham-court-
 road
 Uxbridge-road, B, west of Oxford-street
 Vauxhall, Lambeth, near Vauxhall-bridge, A,
 down Abingdon-street
 Verulam-buildings, B, Gray's-inn
 Victoria-grove, New Kensington, A, beyond
 Knightsbridge
 Victoria-road, Pimlico, back of Buckingham-
 palace, to Vauxhall-bridge and Queen's-
 roads
 Vigo-street, I, 113, Regent-street, A, Burling-
 ton-gardens, 24, Old Bond-street
 Walbrook, back of Mansion-house
 Walworth-road, corner of New Kent-road,
 near Elephant and Castle
 Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall-bridge
 Wapping
 Wardour-street, 382, Oxford-street, A,
 Princes-street, Coventry-street
 Waterloo-bridge, A, Wellington-street, 130,
 Strand
 Waterloo-place, A, bottom of Regent-street
 Waterloo-road, Lambeth, A, over Waterloo-
 bridge

Wellington-street, Borough, over London-
 bridge
 Wellington-street, A, 130, Strand
 Westbourne-crescent, Sussex-gardens, B, be-
 yond Oxford-street
 Westminster-bridge and road, near New
 Palace-yard, A, Parliament-street
 Whitechapel, High-street and road, from
 Aldgate to Mile-end
 Whitefriars, A, a district between Fleet-
 street and the Thames
 Whitehall, A, Charing-cross to Parliament-
 street
 Wigmore-street, B, Cavendish-square
 Wilmington-square, Spa-fields, C, south of
 Amwell-street, Pentonville
 Wilton-crescent, Belgrave-square, A, Wil-
 ton-place, 25, St. George's-place, Knights-
 bridge
 Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, B, Vere-
 street, 151, Oxford-street
 Winchester-buildings, 28, Great Winchester-
 street, Old Broad-street, beyond the Bank
 Woburn-place and Upper, C, Euston-square,
 New-road
 Woburn-square, between Russell and Gordon
 squares
 York-road, Westminster-bridge-road, to
 Upper Stamford-street, opposite Astley's
 Theatre
 York-tavern and gate, Regent's-park, south
 side, C, New-road, and High-street, Mary-
 lebone

OMNIBUSES.

We now proceed to give some information about the principal Omni-
 buses plying in the metropolis, and the routes taken by them.

1. From the *Bank*, along Cheapside, Fleet-
 street, the Strand, to *Charing-cross*, and thence
 along Piccadilly to *Knightsbridge*, *Kensington*,
Brompton, *Chelsea*, *Pimlico*, &c. (Some of
 these go past the Bank to Hoxton, some to
 Mile-end-gate, others to the Blackwall Rail-
 way Station (Fenchurch-street), others to the
 London-bridge Railway Station.)

2. From the *Bank*, along Cheapside, New-
 gate-street, Holborn, Oxford-street, to *Bays-
 water*, &c.; with a branch to the north up
 Edgware-road to *Paddington*. (Some of these
 go beyond the Bank to the Blackwall Railway,
 Fenchurch-street; others to the London-
 bridge Railway Station.)

3. From the *Bank*, through Finsbury-
 square, along the New-road, skirting Islington,
 the Regent's-park, to *Paddington*. (These
 omnibuses also go to the Eastern Counties,
 Blackwall, or London-bridge Station, alter-
 nately.)

Of omnibuses taking cross or mixed lines,
 are the following:—

4. From the *Bank*, *via* Cheapside and the
 Strand, to Charing-cross, then down White-
 hall, Parliament-street to Westminster Abbey,
 to *Pimlico*.

5. From *Holloway*, by Islington, St. John-
 street-road, Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn, *Charing-
 cross*, Whitehall to *Westminster*.

At Charing-cross, several important routes
 diverge, and of which some of the omnibuses
 coming from the Bank take advantage; as,

for instance, some of the *Bayswater* omni-
 buses, which, instead of the Holborn line,
 proceed by Fleet-street to as far as Charing-
 cross, whence they turn to the north up
 Regent-street, falling into Oxford-street at
 the Circus. Others turn down Whitehall to
 Westminster and Pimlico.

6. The *Atlas*, running from *St. John's Wood*,
 down Baker-street, along Oxford-street, as far
 as the Circus, then down Regent-street, by
Charing-cross, along Whitehall, Parliament-
 street, over Westminster-bridge, to the
 Elephant and Castle, and *Camberwell-gate*.

7. The *Waterloo*, starting from Park-street
 (the York and Albany), *Camden Town*, down
 Albany-street, Regent-street, *Charing-cross*,
 along the Strand, to the right over Waterloo-
 bridge (South-Western Railway Station), to
 the *Old Kent-road* or *Camberwell-gate*.

8. From *Camden Town* (the Eagle), by
 King's Cross (Great Northern Railway), down
 Gray's Inn-lane, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street,
 over Blackfriars-bridge, to *Kennington-gate*.

9. The *Islington* and *Chelsea* line, starting
 from Islington, along the City-road to Port-
 land-road, down that and Regent-street as far
 as Piccadilly, and thence to Chelsea.

10. The *Islington* and *Kennington* line start
 from Barnsbury Park, Islington, proceed down
 Goswell-street-road, through Aldersgate-
 street and St. Martin's-le-Grand (Post-office),
 to the right down Newgate-street, then wind-
 ing to the left down the Old Bailey, again to

the right down Ludgate-street, again to the left over Blackfriars-bridge, thence by the Obelisk, to the Elephant and Castle, and Kensington-gate.

11. From *Holloway*, by the Brecknock Arms, down Park-street, Albany-street, Portland-road, Regent-street, *Charing-cross*, Strand, over Waterloo-bridge.

12. From *Holloway*, Islington, New-road, Portland-street, Regent-street, along Piccadilly, to *Chelsea*.

13. *Hungerford (Charing-cross) to Camden Town*—from Hungerford Market, up St. Martin's-lane, High-street, St. Giles's, Tottenham-court-road, along the Hampstead-road to Camden-town (Mother Red-cap). Fare, all the way, 3d.

14. *Hungerford Market to the Edgware-road*, by Charing-cross, up Regent-street to the left, along Oxford-street, to the top of the Edgware-road. Fare, all the way, 3d.

These are the principal omnibuses trafficking within the most frequented thoroughfares of the north and western portion. There are many others having more or less devious routes, but we have gone into enough detail for general purposes. At all the railway stations are omnibuses connected with all the lines indicated above, so that the traveller, on his arrival, supposing that he has previously made up his mind what part of town he wishes to go to in the first instance, can have no difficulty in selecting that which is best adapted to his purpose. The fare by all the above omnibuses (except 13 and 14) is 6d. for the whole journey, and 4d. and 3d. for intermediate distances. The half-journey of No. 1, and others going through Charing-cross, is generally at that point; but most of them take from the Bank to Knightsbridge for 3d. The half-journey of No. 2 is at the bottom of Tottenham-court-road, though most of them take from the Bank to the Regent-circus, Oxford-street, for 4d. The half-journeys of No. 3 are at Islington and at Portland-road. It is always prudent, however, to ask the conductor before getting in.

The following are the points of departure of the omnibuses to the principal rural villages or hamlets lying within the immediate neighbourhood of London, beginning with those lying beyond the Hyde Park-corner, Piccadilly, and going round to those on the Surrey side of the river :—

Putney Bridge (Fulham)—From London-bridge, same route as class 1, through Brompton and Walham-green, Parson's-green, &c.

Kew Bridge and Hammersmith—From London-bridge, same route as class 1, passing through Kensington.

Richmond, Hampton Court, &c.—From St. Paul's and thence going along route No. 1, stopping at the White Horse-cellars, Piccadilly. They go alternately over Kew or Hammersmith-bridge. About every half-hour. All the way, 1s.

Shepherd's Bush, Notting-Hill—Most of the Bayswater omnibuses go as far as the former places; all to Notting-hill gate.

Acton and Ealing—From the Bank, and Moor's Green Man and Still, Oxford-street, nine times a day.

Kenal Green, Harrow Road—From the Bank: calling at the Green Man and Still, Oxford-street, (Regent-circus).

Kentish Town (foot of Highgate-hill)—From Whitechapel, by the Bank, up Holborn, and Tottenham-court-road.

Hampstead—From the Bank, up Holborn, Tottenham-court-road, Camden-town, &c. (One starts about every half-hour from the bottom of Tottenham-court-road).

Highgate, Finchley, and Totteridge—From the Blue Posts, Holborn, 8 A.M.

Highgate, Hornsey, and Holloway—From Westminster, the Post-office, and the Bank, and Railway Stations. (Wilson's omnibuses.)

Stoke Newington and Holloway—From the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross; and from the Flower Pot, Bishopsgate-street.

Hackney, Shoreditch, and Cambridge Heath—From 35, Piccadilly (Circus) along route 1, calling at the Flower Pot, Bishopsgate-street.

Hackney and Dalston—From the Green Man and Still, Argyll-street, Oxford-street.

Homerton—From the Green Man and Still, Oxford-street (Circus), down Regent-street, and same route as last. Half-past 11, A.M., and every two hours after.

Blackwall—From Knightsbridge, by Piccadilly, Charing-cross, and the Bank.

Greenwich and Blackheath—From Gracechurch-street, City, over London-bridge, through the Borough, New-cross, and Deptford, every quarter of an hour. From the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, over Westminster-bridge, calling at the Elephant and Castle and Bricklayers' Arms, and thence same route as the preceding.

Woolwich and Greenwich (the Nelson omnibuses)—From Oxford-street, corner of Portman-street, down Regent-street, Charing-

cross, &c., as the last to Greenwich: thence to Woolwich.

Lewisham—From the White Hart, Gracechurch-street, through the Borough and New-cross: five times a day: fare 6d. From the Ship, Charing-cross, over Westminster-bridge, &c.: three times a day: fare, 1s.

Canberwell-Green—(For Canberwell-gate, see Nos. 6 and 7.)—From Gracechurch-street, through the Borough and Walworth. Every ten minutes. Fare, 4d.

Canberwell, Denmark-Hill, &c.—From the Kings and Key, Fleet-street. Every twenty minutes.

Dulwich, Canberwell, Herne-Hill, &c.—From the Half-Moon, Gracechurch-street. Every half-hour. All the way, 9d.

New Peckham—From Gracechurch-street. Every half-hour.

Clapham—From Griffin's Green Man and Still, Oxford-street, down Regent-street, Char-

ing-cross, over Westminster-bridge. Every twenty minutes. From Gracechurch-street.

Mitcham, Merton, Tooting, &c.—From the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, City, over London-bridge. Also from the Ship, Charing-cross, over Westminster-bridge.

Northwood—From the Ship, Charing-cross, every half-hour. From Gracechurch-street every half-hour. Fare, all the way, 1s.

Brixton-Hill—From Gracechurch-street, every ten minutes: fare, all the way, 3d. From Griffin's Green Man and Still, Oxford-street, by Regent-street, Charing-cross, Westminster-bridge, and Kennington: every quarter of an hour: fare, all the way, 9d.

Wandsworth Road—From the Dolphin, Oxford-street, and the Ship, Charing-cross, four times a day. From Gracechurch-street every half-hour.

Wandsworth—From Gracechurch-street every hour. Fare, all the way, 1s.

STEAMBOATS.

Numberless steamboats ply upon the Thames, from the City up the river as far as Chelsea and Battersea-bridge, calling to land and receive passengers at the various bridges, at a charge of 3d.; these afford an agreeable change from the monotony and confinement of an omnibus. To persons whose destination is adjacent to the banks of the river, also, a trifling saving in time will be effected by adopting this mode of conveyance. These boats follow one another nearly every ten minutes throughout the day.

Connecting the City (London-bridge) with the Strand are two little steamers, the *Bee* and the *Ant*, which perform the journey each way, without any stoppages, in an average time of ten minutes: fare only 1d. Thousands avail themselves in the course of the day of this economical mode of conveyance.

To *Hammer-smith, Kew, Putney, Richmond, and Hampton Court*, several boats start at various periods of the day (more frequent in the summer season), from London-bridge and from Hungerford-market: fares varying from 1s. downwards, according to the distance.

Down the river to *Greenwich and Woolwich* steamers ply throughout the day from Hungerford-bridge and London-bridge.

To *Gravesend*, stopping at some intermediate stations, as the Thames Tunnel, Greenhithe, &c.; the Diamond steamboats start from London-bridge almost every hour in the day in summer: fares, 1s. and 9d.

To the same destination the Star company convey their passengers by the Blackwall Railway as far as the East India Docks (fare included), at similar charges, thus avoiding the stoppages incidental to the upper portion of the river called "the Pool," and effecting a considerable saving of time.

From *London-Bridge*, according to the season, various boats take their departure for *Herne Bay, Margate, Ramsgate, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and Calais, Boulogne*, and other foreign ports.

LODGINGS, HOTELS, TAVERNS, &c.

For thorough independence, undoubtedly, there is no place for the traveller to equal a good hotel. Having secured a good bed-room, you go in and out when you please; you dine when you like; have what you choose to order for dinner, can make selection from an unlimited wine list; and you can break up your *ménage*, and go hundreds of miles away at a moment's notice. Moreover, there is much comfort in the reflection—a remark of the learned lexicographer himself—that the more trouble you give, the more you are welcome; and that every fresh order which a fastidious taste can devise, is attended to with fresh and untiring alacrity. But then the cost of all this—can you afford it? Is your purse unlimited in its resources? If not, eschew an hotel, if you purpose stopping more than a day or two, and bethink you of establishing your quarters elsewhere.

Next in independence to the hotel, is a comfortable lodging. You have there the quiet of a home, with all the world open to you, to eat, drink, and amuse yourself from morning till night. In general, however, at least for bachelors, let no creature-comforts be looked for in the lodging-house, beyond the temperate repast of breakfast. The stipulation, grudgingly conceded, of cooking a chop or steak occasionally, “if you should like to dine at home,” is a miserable delusion—expensive and comfortless. Take advice in time, and always dine out. Knowing the expense of your lodging (without these extras), you know how much you have left wherewith to experimentalize upon the various bills of fare of a hundred-and-one favourite dining-houses, and you will find your account in so doing.

To the man of “quiet habits,” who likes to be “done for,” from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same—who has no acquaintances, and no fancy for picking up those whom chance may throw in his way; and who, moreover, does not want the trouble of choosing his dinner—to the man, in short, who is content to vegetate in a little ready-made “circle,” and gifted with a happy genius for accommodating himself to circumstances, the boarding-house will afford a home; and as long as he likes to pay his 30s., or 2*l.* or 3*l.* a week, he will find himself welcome there. Further, if he is fond of a rubber at whist with the old familiar pack of cards, he may generally be accommodated with it; and if he takes an interest in observing the manners and speculating upon the affairs of others, and has a turn for the little tittle-tattle which small communities ever engender, he will find himself quite in his element in one of these domiciles.

Upon the whole, we recommend the bachelor who intends stopping a few weeks in town, to take a lodging—a bed-room will suffice, if he is much about town—and to dine &c. at one or other of the numerous taverns or eating-houses, some of which we shall presently indicate.

The inns and hotels in the metropolis are so numerous that we cannot, in a sketch of this kind, give a fair account of all which would be entitled to mention; and it would be invidious to particularize a few: we therefore leave the reader to cater for himself, guided by his own observations and the advice of his friends.

TAVERNS AND DINING-ROOMS.

Of taverns and dining-rooms we may mention a few, in different parts of the town, which are most in favour with the public.

In the City, near the Bank: the European Dining-Rooms, opposite the Mansion-house, good joint dinners; Tom's Coffee-house, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, *table d'hôte* twice a day, soup, fish, and meat, 1s. 6d. a head; the Woolpack, 6, St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, and Simpson's, Ball-court, Cornhill, capital houses for joints and various made dishes; at Baker's, 1, Change-alley, Cornhill, steaks, chops, &c., "off the gridiron;" also at "Joe's," and other chop-houses in Birchin-lane; at the Ship and Turtle, 129, Leadenhall-street, turtle and punch in perfection.

Turning west, we find very good fare at the Cathedral Coffee-house, St. Paul's Churchyard; and at Dolly's Chop-house, Queen's-head-passage, Newgate-street, steaks and fried soles unexceptionable.

In Fleet-street: Punch's Tavern (98 and 99), dinners off the joint, or by the plate, very good; the Cock (201), and the Cheshire Cheese, up Wine-office-court, for chops, steaks, and stout; the Rainbow (15), and Dick's (8), good for chops, &c., and joint dinners, 2s. a head. Cigars, coffee, &c., at Pursell's Café, opposite Chancery-lane.

In the Strand: Simpson (103), holds out a capital bill of fare, administered in spacious and well-furnished saloons, at 2s. a head, or, with fish, 2s. 6d. and 3s. Divan for chess, coffee, cigars, &c.

In Covent-garden: the Piazza and Richardson's are both excellent taverns; prices rather higher than the usual run of dining and chop-houses; and the wines, to those who are favoured with "the correct card," such as, after once tasting, to leave nothing to desire but "one glass more."

The Albion, in Great Russell-street, opposite Drury-lane Theatre, is a capital house, long established; dinners, 2s. a head; stout unexceptionable.

In the Haymarket: Hemming's Café de l'Europe and the Blue Posts are both good houses, more in the English style; Dubourg's and the Café de Paris have good cooking in the foreign style; John o'Groat's, in Rupert-street, Haymarket, is also well conducted.

In or near Leicester-square are Bartolini's (34, St. Martin's-street), the Sablonière (30, Leicester-square), the Hôtel de Provence (17 and 18, Leicester-square), and Giraud's (61, Castle-street), where foreign cooking may be indulged in at various rates of charge—none extravagant.

In Regent-street; Verrey, corner of Hanover-street, does the *cuisine* in the style of the Palais Royal; and the Hanover Dining-rooms, after the English fashion of eating-houses; the Scotch Stores, in Beak-street, good for chops, various dishes, stout, &c.

In Piccadilly: the Albany Dining-rooms (190), always well supplied, and reputedly conducted; the Wellington, newly opened, in the house formerly Crockford's Club.

In Oxford-street: the West End Dining-rooms (312), the Scotch Stores (122), and the American Stores (56), are all recommendable, and much frequented.

THE CLUBS.

The Clubs of London are a distinguishing feature in the social condition of this great Metropolis, which is without parallel in any other quarter of the globe. Like the Pyramids of Egypt, the Clubs of London will stand alone in the page of history. They owe their origin to the gregarious propensities of men in large communities, restrained by a certain principle of exclusiveness. Their philosophy is based upon the known power of an aggregation of comparatively small contributions. For six or eight guineas a year, a man, having his time upon his hands, may live during half his life (twelve out of the twenty-four hours) in a splendid mansion, furnished with a library, newspapers, and writing materials, &c., in abundance, and an unexceptionable *cuisine*, at fixed and moderate charges; associating upon equal terms with others much his superiors in rank, position, and worldly advantages. We are fain to repeat that this is a consummation resulting from a high degree of practical civilization, which, in the present state of society and politics, could not be successfully accomplished in any other capital in the world. The Clubs are undoubtedly an offshoot of the taverns and coffee-houses of former days, which were long the accustomed resort of men of wit and fashion about town: witness Will's Coffee-house, in Covent-garden; the Grecian, near the Temple; the St. James's Coffee-house; the Turk's Head, Gerrard-street, Soho—names immortalized by association with those of Johnson, Garrick, Reynolds, Burke, Goldsmith, and a host of other *beaux esprits*, who frequented them. In process of time, as men separated into *cliques* and classes, a desire for selection and control, combined, perhaps, with a spirit of economy, led to the establishment of clubs upon a sort of joint-stock principle, where all the advantages of a tavern might be combined with the splendour of a private mansion, at a rate of charge avoiding intermediate profit to a proprietor, and, above all, with a *veto* upon the admission of guests. In most of the early Clubs, gambling was carried on to a great extent; but in those of recent formation, regulations are laid down excluding games of chance, and restricting the stakes upon others. Many of the Clubs created within the present generation are appropriated to particular classes, as the "United Service," the "Army and Navy," the "University," and the "Oxford and Cambridge," where certain qualifications are necessary for admissibility: others assume by their names, more than in reality, a peculiar character as to politics or pursuits, as the "Reform," the "Conservative," the "Travellers," the "Athenæum," the "Parthenon," the "Garrick;" but the grand element in the constitution and objects of all is the same, that of association, of newspaper-reading, of agreeably passing away an idle hour, and, above all, of eating a good dinner and drinking fair wine at a moderate price. Some of the younger Clubs, as the "Parthenon," the "Erectheum," the "Garrick," the "Reform," more liberal than their elder brethren, permit a member to introduce a friend, sometimes two, to the advantages of the social board—a privilege which country cousins doubtless will not allow their Club friends to treat as a dead letter, the more especially as it is an imperative rule, in all cases, that the whole cost of the entertainment must be paid by the member who invites, and not by the guest.

The ordinary charge for dinner off the joint is two shillings, with an extra of sixpence or ninepence for "the table." Cold meat, with table-beer and bread *à discretion*, may be had till four o'clock for sixpence—a cheap lunch, convertible, by a slight effort of imagination, into an early dinner. No gratuities are allowed to waiters.

The territory of the Clubs lies between Charing-cross and St. James's-street, Pall-Mall being the principal scene of recent colonization. A spot more convenient for easy access at once to the world of business on the one hand and of fashion and pleasure on the other, could not be selected. There are some stragglers in other parts, both east and west, which will appear by the list which follows.

The newer Clubs have all been outvieing one another in the size and stateliness of their buildings, incurring, in many instances, a heavy amount of sunk capital upon the respective concerns. The old quiet houses of Pall-Mall are rapidly disappearing, to make room for these communist palaces. "We are old enough to remember," as friend Evergreen used to say, when speaking of "Catalani and the musical glasses," when the Athenæum and United Service Clubs, which stand at the two corners facing Waterloo-place, were looked upon as architectural marvels not to be surpassed. Shortly afterwards, however, came the Reform, the Conservative, the Oxford and Cambridge, and, lastly, the Army and Navy, which have thrown their earlier competitors into the shade; and the Carlton, taking deeply to heart the comparatively diminutive front of their elegant house, built only about fourteen years ago, have commenced pulling it down, with a view to rebuilding it on a grander scale—a work partly carried into execution.

The following is a list of the Clubs in London:—

White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street, had its origin and name from a coffee-house of which White was the proprietor, standing near the bottom of St. James's-street, and established about 150 years ago. It was formed into a Club somewhere between 1730 and 1740, the subscription, however, being paid to the proprietor. The present house was built by James Wyatt.

Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street.—Another of the old Clubs.

Brooke's, 60, St. James's-street.—This has always been a Whig Club.

Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street.—Founded early in the last century.

The Albion, 23, Albemarle-street.—Established 1808.

The Wyndham, 11, St. James's-square.

The Union, corner of Cockspur-street and Trafalgar-square.—Built about the year 1822, by Sir R. Smirke.

The University, corner of Suffolk-street and Pall-Mall East.—Built 1826, by W. Wilkins and J. P. Gandy.

The United Service, corner of Pall-Mall, opposite the east side of Waterloo-place. Built 1826, by Nash.

The Junior United Service, corner of Charles-street and Regent-street.—Built by Sir R. Smirke, and occupied by the United Service Club, until their removal to their present large house.

The Athenæum, corner of Pall-Mall (south side), opposite western side of Waterloo-place.—Founded in 1823; formerly occupied the house No. 11, Waterloo-place, subsequently used by a Club called successively the "Literary Union" and the "Clarence," now defunct. The present house was built by Decimus Burton, 1829.

The Travellers', 106, south side of Pall-Mall, next the Athenæum.—Founded in 1814, for gentlemen who had resided or travelled abroad, "a distance of at least 500 miles in a direct line," and the accommodation of foreigners of distinction properly recommended. The present house was built by Mr. Barry in 1833.

The Reform, Pall-Mall (south), next the Travellers'.—Founded about the period of the Reform movement, 1830. The present house was built about twelve years ago by Mr. Barry. The only club to which chambers are attached.

The Carlton, Pall-Mall (south), next the Reform.—For gentlemen of the Tory or Conservative party. The house was built by Sir R. Smirke; since altered by Sydney Smirke. A new wing is adding, more sumptuous in style, and richly decorated with paintings by Sang.

The Guards, Pall-Mall (south), formerly had their club-house in St. James's-street, west side, one door from Piccadilly, now occupied by the Sovereign Assurance Office. Removed here four years ago: the house is small, the Club being restricted to officers of the Household Troops.

The Oxford and Cambridge, Pall-Mall (south).—Built 1838, by Sydney Smirke.

The Army and Navy, Pall-Mall (north), corner of George-street; removed from corner of King-street, St. James's-square.—Present house built by Messrs. Parnell and Smith, decorated by Sang, and opened in 1850.

Conservative, St. James's-street (west side).—Built on the site of the Thatched House Tavern, 1845, from designs of G. Basevi and S. Smirke. The hall, and other parts of the interior, painted by Mr. Sang.

Erectheum, St. James's-square, corner of York-street.—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Wedgewood, the ware by whose name is so celebrated. Founded about twelve years ago.

Parthenon, 16, Regent-street.—Established about twenty years ago.

Oriental, 18, Hanover-square, west side corner of Tenterden-street.—For gentlemen who have seen service, or have travelled in the East.

Coventry, Piccadilly.—Founded about eight years ago, in the house formerly belonging to the Earl of Coventry.

Portland, corner of Stratford-place, Oxford-street.

Garrick, 35, King-street, Covent-garden.—Instituted 1831, for members of the theatrical profession and lovers of art and literature.

Gresham, King William-street, London-bridge.

City of London, 19, Old Broad-street, where stood the Old South Sea House.

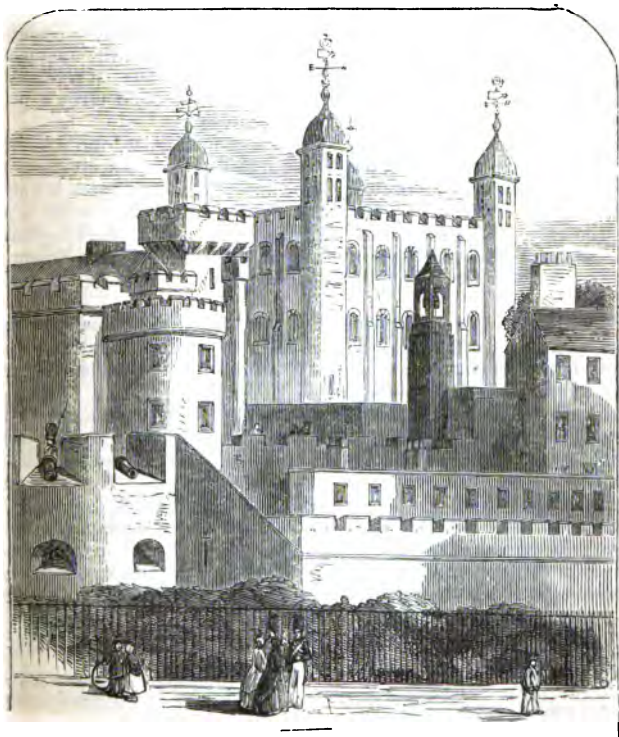
Law Club, attached to the "Law Society," 106 to 109, Chancery-lane, which society is composed of attorneys, solicitors, proctors, &c., was founded 1827, and incorporated 1831.

The Whittington Club, corner of Arundel-street, Strand.—Founded in 1847, for the advantage of the middle classes, as clerks, &c.; and lectures and educational classes being added to the general arrangements of a club.

PALACES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE TOWER.

The Tower of London is situated on the north bank of the Thames, just beyond the eastern boundary of the City. It originally consisted of no more than "The White Tower," the square turreted building which rises in the midst above the rest, and which is traditionally reported to have been built by Julius Cæsar; though some pretend it was the work of William the Conqueror. Probably the foundation was as early as the Roman period of our history; though the chapel of St. John, on the second floor of the building, is unquestionably of Norman architecture. Succeeding monarchs added each his contribution to this stronghold. William Rufus surrounded it with walls and a deep ditch; the principal additions, however, being made by Henry III. and Edward IV. It was made to serve as a palace, a state prison, and a fortress, down to the time of Elizabeth. It has been used as a prison for State offenders.



THE TOWER.

since it was discarded as a palace; the last political prisoners of note and name being Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovatt, who perished on Tower-hill, for their participation in the Scottish Rebellion in 1745. Within a more recent period two persons have been consigned here: in 1810, Sir Francis Burdett, for a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons; and in 1820, Arthur Thistlewood, ringleader of the "Cato-street Conspiracy." The Tower of London is now only used as a fortress and arsenal, and as the depository of the Regalia of the Crown.

The Tower covers a surface of twelve acres, the whole surrounded by a strongly-fortified wall and deep moat. The general outline is nearly that of a square, the northern side bulging slightly outwards. Nearly in the centre is the White Tower, or Keep. To the north-west of this is the ancient church of St. Peter ad Vincula, where repose the remains of many who have died or been slain in the Tower. Along the northern side of the area run the new Wellington Barracks, and to the east of these the new Jewel House. The inner ward was surrounded by a rampart, in which were thirteen towers, many of which remain. We may note the Bloody Tower (opposite the Water Gate, better known as Traitors' Gate), the reputed scene of the murder of Richard III.'s nephews. Next, to the west of this are the Lieutenant's Lodgings; then, successively, the Bell Tower, the Middle Tower, the Beauchamp Tower (midst of west side), Anne Boleyn's prison, the Bowyer Tower (north side), the Brick Tower (north side), Lady Jane Grey's prison, and (extreme south-west corner) the Salt Tower.

The entrance is at the western side, where four gates, one within the other, each strongly fortified, have to be passed before arriving within the body of the fortress. Between the third and fourth gates is a strong stone bridge, and the last-named gate itself is furnished with a portcullis, the only perfect one, in a condition fit for use, in the kingdom.

The officer to whom the government and care of the Tower are committed (styled the "Constable") is always a person of the highest rank.

On October 30, 1841, a terrible fire broke out in the grand storehouse, or small armory (built by William III.), in which 280,000 stand of muskets and small arms were destroyed. Upon its site the Waterloo Barracks have since been erected.

The stranger, besides exploring the various towers and apartments, rendered interesting by historical associations, should view the Horse Armory, Queen Elizabeth's Armory, and the Jewel House.

The *Horse Armory* is a spacious room, 150 feet by 33. Here, arranged in chronological order, are twenty-five equestrian figures, many of them effigies of Kings of England, with their knights or attendants, from the time of Edward I. to that of James II.; all with their horses clothed in the armour of the period in which they lived, in some few instances in the identical suits which the originals once wore. The following is a list of them:—

Edward I. (1272). In the suit of sheet-iron, with sword.

Henry VII. (1485).

Edward IV. (1465). In a complete suit of tournament armour.

A Knight of the time of Richard III., in the armour worn by the Marquis of Waterford at

the *Edinburgh Tournament*, attended by two Esquires.

Henry VII. (1506). Attended by a Knight.

Henry VIII. (1520). In a suit of plate armour, gilt.

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (1520). In plate armour.

Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln (1555). An elegantly-gilt suit of armour.

Edward VI. (1552).

A Man-at-Arms, of the year 1530. In a suit of armour calculated for a man seven feet high.

Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon (1555). In a suit of plate armour, gilt.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (1560).

Sir Henry Lea, Master of the Armoury (1570).

In the recess a fine suit of armour, understood to have been presented to Henry VIII. by Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, on the marriage of the former with Katherine of Aragon.

Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex (1585). A fine suit of armour, inlaid with gold.

James I. (1606).

Sir Horace Vere, Captain General (1606).

Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel (1608).

Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. (1612). By the side Prince Charles attended by a page.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (1618).

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford (1635).

Charles I. (1640). Richly gilt.

George Monk, Duke of Albemarle (1680).

A mounted figure in bright armour.

James II. (1686).

On the walls are other pieces of armour, musical instruments, &c., of various dates.

These curious relics were re-arranged by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, author of "*A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour*."

Queen Elizabeth's Armory is connected with the horse armory, by a narrow staircase and a passage through a wall seventeen feet in thickness. This apartment is said to have been the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh. It would be vain to attempt even the most casual glance at a tithe of the singular implements of warfare and torture which abound in this real "chamber of horrors." Suffice it to say, that the collection comprises contributions of all periods of history; great numbers of anterior date to the invention of gunpowder, and from various parts of the world, including much interesting spoil from the Spanish Armada.

The Jewel House.—The superb and costly collection of State jewels have been deposited in the Tower ever since the reign of Henry III. They were formerly kept in the Martin Tower, but have been lately removed to the new Jewel House, a small stone castellated building, erected for the purpose in 1842. The estimated value of these costly "baubles" is upwards of three millions sterling; the Queen's crown alone being valued at one million. The following is a list of them:—

THE NEW IMPERIAL CROWN.—The cap is of velvet enclosed with silver hoops, covered with diamonds; on the top of these hoops is a ball ornamented with small diamonds, bearing a cross, formed of brilliants, in the centre of which is a unique sapphire; in the front is the heart-formed ruby, said to have been worn by Edward the Black Prince.

THE TWO SCEPTRES.—The sceptre with the cross is of gold, two feet nine inches long, of beautiful workmanship, and richly ornamented with precious stones; the sceptre with the dove is three feet seven inches long, and likewise richly ornamented with precious stones.

THE ANNEAL, OR GOLDEN EAGLE.—This vessel is of pure gold, it resembles an Eagle with wings expanded, and is of great antiquity.

THE ANNEALING SPOON.—Also of pure gold, and similar antiquity.

THE ROYAL SPOONS are curiously wrought in gold.

THE ANNULE, OR CORONATION BRACELETS, are of gold, and chased with the rose, the fleur-de-lis and harp, edged with pearls.

THE ORB is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearls and ornamented with precious stones, and surrounded by rows of

diamonds; under its cross is a remarkably large amethyst.

THE QUEEN'S ORB is of smaller dimensions than the preceding, but composed of the same splendid materials and ornaments.

THE QUEEN'S IVORY SCEPTRE was made for the consort of James II. It is mounted in gold, and bears on the top a dove of white onyx, and is remarkable for its elegant simplicity.

THE GOLDEN SALT-CELLAR is of gold, set with jewels, adorned with grotesque figures, and is shown as a model of the White Tower.

ST. EDWARD'S STAFF is of pure gold, four feet seven inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in diameter; on the top is an orb and a cross, shod with a steel spike. A fragment of the real cross is said to be deposited in the orb.

GOLDEN TANKARDS.—Two massive and richly-chased vessels.

GOLDEN SALT-CENTERS.—These ancient ornaments are of exquisite workmanship.

THE GREAT RED DIAMOND was formerly set in the coronation crown, but from the great weight was left out in the present Queen's crown.

THE BAPTISMAL FONT is of silver gilt, and

used at the Royal Christenings. This magnificent piece is upwards of four feet high.

THE ANCIENT IMPERIAL CROWN was made for Charles II., to replace the one said to have been worn by Edward the Confessor, which was broken up and sold during the civil wars.

ST. EDWARD'S OR THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CROWN, is of plain gold without any jewels. It is placed before his seat in the House of Lords on a velvet cushion.

THE QUEEN'S DIADEM OR CIRCLET OF GOLD was made for Anne Boleyn. It is adorned with large diamonds curiously set, the upper edge of the border is bordered with a string of pearls.

THE ANCIENT QUEEN'S CROWN is of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with pearls and other costly jewels; the cap is of velvet, faced with ermine.

THE TWO SCEPTRES.—The Queen's sceptre,

with the cross, is of gold, and of rich workmanship, highly ornamented with precious stones. The other, an ancient Sceptre or Rod of Equity, beautifully wrought and adorned with precious stones, supposed to have been made for Queen Mary, Consort of William III., was accidentally found in 1814, behind the wainscoting of the old Jewel-office.

THE SACRAMENTAL PLATE.—On one of them is engraved, in remarkably bold alto-relievo, "The Last Supper." On the other, the "Royal Arms of Great Britain."

THE SWORDS OF JUSTICE, ECCLESIASTICAL AND TEMPORAL, are of steel, ornamented with gold in their embroidered velvet scabbards.

THE SWORD OF MERCY, OR CURTANA, is also of steel, ornamented with gold, *but pointless*.

THE GOLDEN WINE FOUNTAIN, presented by the Corporation of Plymouth to Charles II.

The cost of admission to the armouries is 6*d.*; to the Jewel House, 6*d.*

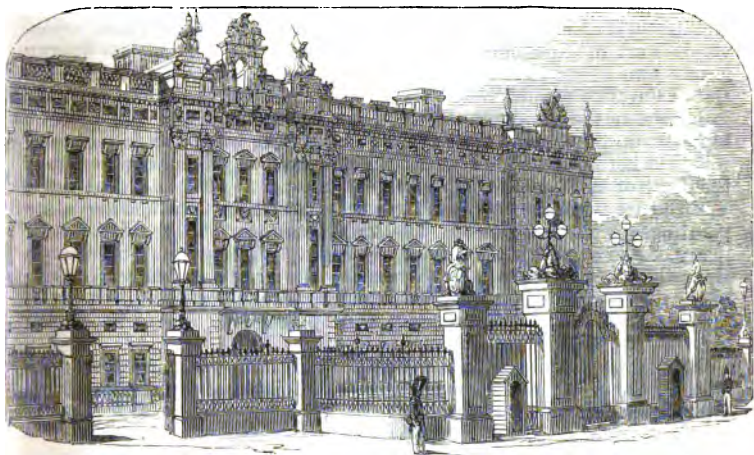
ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Facing the bottom of St. James's-street on the north, and St. James's Park on the south. A spacious but gloomy pile, built in the reign of Henry VIII., on the site of an hospital of the same name. This has been the town residence of the Sovereign from the time of the destruction of Whitehall, in 1695, until the accession of her present Majesty, in 1837, when the Court took up its abode at Buckingham Palace. The



ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

state apartments, which are spacious and magnificent, are still used for levees and drawing-rooms. This Palace is also still the head-quarters of the Queen's Guard, being under the command of one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign, and which is relieved every morning at eleven, the band playing, colours flying, &c. In the Chapel of St. James's Palace the Queen was married, February, 1839.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

At Pimlico, and facing the west end of St. James's Park. This is the town residence of her Majesty. It is an old building new faced and remodelled; the alterations and embellishments having been commenced some five-and-twenty years ago, by Nash, under George IV. The basement, under these alterations, was a parallelogram, flanked on either side with wings stretching towards the park; the spacious court being enclosed by a semicircular railing, in the midst of which stood a marble arch, modelled after that of Constantine at Rome, and adorned with sculpture by Bailey and Westmacott. The railing and arch were removed in 1850 (and were set up at Cumberland-gate, Hyde Park), and a new line of buildings erected in front, connecting the two wings, behind which is now a square court. The court and drive in front have been enlarged, portions of St. James's and the Green Parks being taken in for the purpose. The state apartments, which are still used for the holding of privy councils, the reception of ambassadors, &c., are on the western front, facing the private gardens. The Royal chapel is a small but elegant building.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

Pall-Mall, near St. James's Palace, is a red brick structure, built by the first Duke of Marlborough, in the reign of Queen Anne: cost 40,000*l*. Is now the property of the Crown; was occupied by the

Dowager Queen Adelaide till her death; is now destined for the use of the Prince of Wales, when he comes of age to have an establishment of his own.

KENSINGTON PALACE,

Situated at the western extremity of Hyde Park, and surrounded by that portion of it known as Kensington-gardens, is a brick building, with a certain air of grandeur about it, though with no pretensions to architectural display. It originally belonged to Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham; but has been a Royal residence during nearly two centuries. Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George II., and Queen Caroline resided here; the two latter died here. More recently it has been the residence of the Duchess of Kent, and her present Majesty, up till the day of the latter's accession, when her first council was held here at an early hour in the morning, on the announcement of the death of William IV. The Duke of Sussex resided and died here. Visitors are permitted to view the chief apartments, in which are some paintings by various artists. The grand staircase and the ceilings of many of the rooms were painted by Kent. The gardens attached to the palace are nearly a mile square, and are very beautifully laid out; originally by Bridgeman, Kent, and Brown, under the direction of Queen Caroline. They form a delightful promenade, and in the season are very fashionable.

Making our way back to the district of Charing-cross, and turning a little to the right, we come upon a small but interesting vestige of the once gay palace of

WHITEHALL.

The old palace of this name occupied a considerable space along the banks of the river, a little to the north of where Westminster-bridge now stands. It was originally the residence of Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England under Henry III.; from whom it passed to the Archbishops of York, and was called York House. It was seized by Henry VIII., on the fall of Cardinal Wolsey; and from that time became the residence of the Court till the reign of Queen Anne, who took up her residence at St. James's, in consequence of the principal part having been burned down in 1695. On that occasion, the Banqueting-room, which had been added to the structure by James I. (being only a small portion of the magnificent structure designed for him by Inigo Jones), alone escaped the conflagration. It is a classic building, of the Italian style, the pilasters Ionic and Corinthian. The ceiling was painted by Rubens, in nine compartments, the centre one of which represents the apotheosis of James I., under whom it was built. Since the time of George II. it has been used as a chapel, where service is performed every Sunday, though it has never been consecrated. In front of this building Charles I. was beheaded, 30th January, 1648, walking to the scaffold through one of the windows. At the back, in Privy-gardens, is a bronze statue of James II., by Grinling Gibbons, the expression of which is full of melancholy and dignity.

THE PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

Originally the sittings of Parliament, and the High Courts of Judicature, were held in the palace of the Sovereign, who often pre-

sided at them in person, and is still supposed to do so. In some instances in our earlier history, the Parliament has attended the person of the Sovereign in other places of temporary abode—as Winchester and Oxford. But this is never now the case, though location within a Royal palace is still assigned to it; so that, although the abode of her Majesty is no longer at the Palace of Westminster, the two Houses of Parliament, and the several high courts of law, have chambers permanently appropriated to them within its precincts, where they exercise their important functions.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Until the period of the fire at the Palace of Westminster, in November, 1834, the House of Commons held its sittings in a temporary chamber constructed within the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen; the House of Lords occupying a larger room, separated from it by a long apartment called the Painted Chamber. After that event, and for a period of nearly fifteen years, whilst the New Palace was building, the Commons removed to the room formerly appropriated to the Lords, the substantial walls of which had resisted the fury of the flames, whilst the Lords retired to the Painted Chamber; both apartments being temporarily fitted up for their respective occupants.

Upon the destruction of the Old Houses of Parliament, already referred to, it was determined to rebuild that portion of the Palace of Westminster appropriated to their use, upon a scale of magnitude and grandeur worthy of a great nation, and commensurate with the dignity of Parliament, the authority of which in that nation had long been paramount. A committee was appointed to receive and consider plans,



NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

who eventually adopted that of Mr. Charles Barry, who, after some years employed in erecting a terrace built upon piles on the river front, saw the first stone of his building laid on the 27th April, 1840. In its main features, it may now be said to approach towards completion. The style is of richly decorated Gothic, and will undoubtedly be memorable for ages, as the largest building of that character in the world. It covers an area of nearly eight acres, and when complete will have four fronts (the river front, which alone is completed, is 900 feet long), and three principal towers—the Royal Victoria Tower (340 feet high, by 75 feet square), at the southern extremity; the Central Tower (300 feet high, by 60 feet square); and the Clock Tower (320 feet high, by 40 feet square), at the northern extremity, close to Westminster-bridge.

It would be impossible within the limits of the present publication to give even a faint idea of the architectural details of this stupendous structure; of the various halls, courts, passages, and minor apartments into which it is divided. We must, therefore, content ourselves with a very general indication of the main features of the plan. The southern portion of the building is appropriated to the House of Peers, and the library, committee-rooms, refreshment-rooms, and other offices belonging to it. The Queen's entrance, used on the occasions when her Majesty goes in person to open and prorogue Parliament, is under the Victoria Tower; whence, ascending a few steps to the first or principal floor, she passes through the Robing-room and the Victoria-gallery to the throne end of the House of Peers.

In like manner, the northern portion of the building is devoted to the House of Commons, with its various committee-rooms and offices; the residences of the Speaker, the Serjeant-at-Arms, &c., being at the extreme end, near the Clock Tower. In the midst, between the two Houses, and communicating with both, is a grand central hall, which is approached from the western front by another passage called St. Stephen's Hall. The House of Lords is 90 feet long by 45 wide and 45 high. The House of Commons is 62 feet long, and 45 feet in width and height. St. Stephen's Hall is 95 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The House of Lords is furnished and decorated in a most gorgeous style; richly gilt mouldings, emblazonings of arms, paintings, stained glass windows, and velvet-pile carpeting contributing to complete one of the most imposing pictures ever witnessed of the kind. The House of Commons will be more plainly furnished, but still will not be deficient in any of the essentials of comfort and grandeur. St. Stephen's Hall, besides being decorated with stained glass windows and other ornamental features, will be further enriched with a variety of sculptures, busts of eminent statesmen, &c.

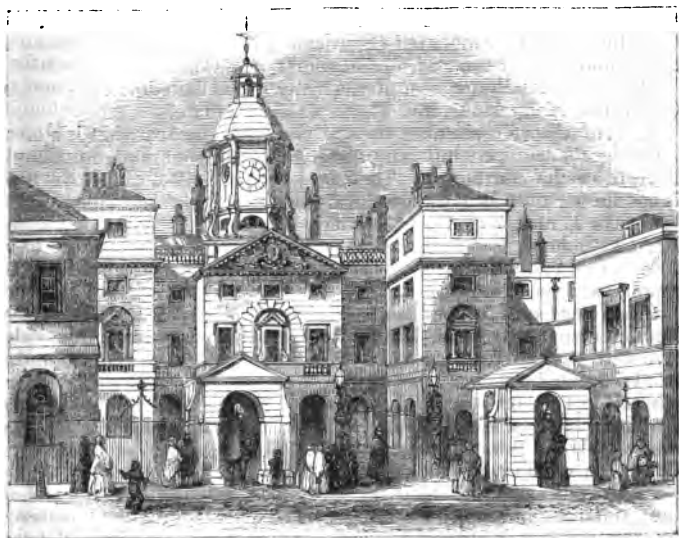
There is a Strangers' Gallery in either House, to which persons having orders from a member are admitted to hear the debates. During the hours the House of Peers sits judicially, being the highest Court of Appeal in the realm, the public have free access, as to other Courts. At other times permission to view the House, when not sitting, may be obtained by application at the Lord Chamberlain's office. The Lords assemble for legislative business at five o'clock; the Commons generally at four, sometimes at twelve.

An interesting portion of this palace is the large and ancient Gothic apartment known as *Westminster Hall*, the largest room in the world

unsupported by pillars, being 270 feet long, 74 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The wooden roof, with its flying arches and curious carving, is worthy of careful inspection. Charles I. was tried and condemned in this Hall; and here Warren Hastings was tried; and here George IV. held his grand banquet after his coronation. On the right of the Hall are the principal *Courts of Law*, with entrances to them severally. (See "*Civil and Criminal Courts, &c.*") These buildings, the chief front of which is facing St. Margaret's Church, are comparatively modern having been remodelled by Soane, in 1820-24.



GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



THE HORSE GUARDS.

The principal offices in which the financial and other executive business of the country is conducted, are situated in Whitehall and Downing-street, which runs out of it, skirting the south-east corner of St. James's Park, being within the immediate precincts of the former Royal residence. Subordinate departments relating to the receipts of revenue, as the Post-Office, Excise, Custom-house, &c., are distributed in various parts of the town.

The Treasury.—This is the head controlling department of the executive. It was formerly under a Lord Treasurer, but is now under Lords Commissioners, the First Lord being the Premier or Prime Minister of the country for the time being. The present edifice at the corner of Downing-street and Whitehall was built by Sir John Soane, a new front of handsome Italian architecture having been added, in place of the

former rather incongruous *façade*, by Mr. Charles Barry, four years ago. The offices of the Privy Council, of which the Board of Trade is a special department, are located in distinct portions of this building.

Adjacent to the latter, and nearer Charing-cross, is the office of the Secretary of State for the *Home Department*. The *Foreign and Colonial Offices*, respectively presided over by principal Secretaries of State, are in Downing-street.

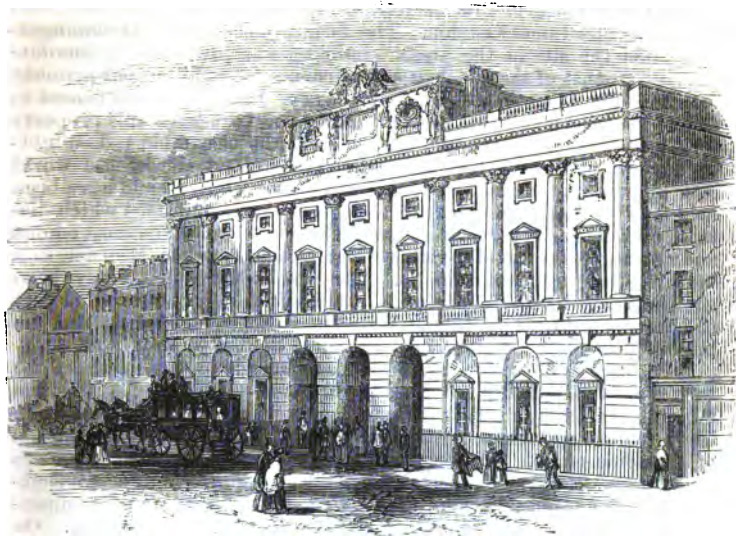
The Horse Guards, in which all that relates to the organization and disposition of the army is conducted under the General commanding in chief, is situated immediately facing the Banqueting-house, Whitehall, its rear looking out upon St. James's Park. Though a striking feature in its way, with a cupola-topped clock-tower, the style of its architecture is neither classical nor elegant. It was built about a century ago by Vardy, after a design by Kent. The two lodges which flank either side of the court-yard are tenanted throughout the day, from ten till four, by a brace of mounted Guardsmen, who are relieved every two hours, and who form a guard of honour to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Ordnance Department of the army is conducted at the Ordnance Office, Pall-Mall, nearly opposite St. James's-square.

The Admiralty is situated close to the Horse Guards. It is a stately building, flanked by wings, and having a handsome architectural screen in front of the court-yard. The naval department of the Government is conducted by five Lords of the Admiralty, the first or chief of whom is always a member of the Cabinet, but generally not a naval man. Formerly, there used to be a tall unsightly wooden semaphore on the roof of this building, but this, since the introduction of the electric telegraph, has been removed.

The Board of Control, for superintending the political affairs of the East Indian Government, and having a discretionary authority correlative with, and in some cases beyond that of the East India Company, is also located in this part of the town, though in a secluded spot, namely, in Cannon-street, Westminster, between Parliament-street and the river. It is a neat building of brick and stone, and was originally erected for the new Transport Office. The Chairman of the Board of Control is always a member of the Cabinet.

Somerset House is situated in the Strand, extending to the river on the eastern side of Waterloo-bridge. The original building was erected by the ambitious Protector Somerset (whose sister, Jane Seymour, was mother of Edward VI.), the ground itself and most of the materials being obtained by the most reckless spoliation of church property in this neighbourhood, St. Paul's itself contributing some of the latter. He designed it as a palace for himself, but Mr. Knight says it is doubtful if he ever lived to inhabit it; certain it is that the odium which his ostentatious and unscrupulous conduct in building it incurred, was one of the causes of his downfall. He was beheaded in January, 1552. The site occupied 600 by 500 feet; the architect, John of Padua; and it was remarkable as being the first building of Italian architecture executed in this country. Upon the death of Somerset, Somerset House became the property of the Crown, and was assigned successively as the residence of Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen); Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.; Henrietta, Queen of Charles I.; Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II.; and it still continued an appurtenance of



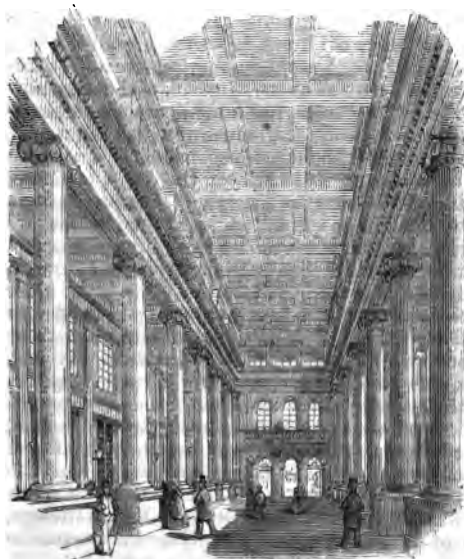
SOMERSET HOUSE.

subsequent Queens until 1775, when Buckingham House was assigned to Queen Charlotte in lieu of it. The old building was then pulled down, and the present edifice, destined to the public service, erected (1776-1790) by Sir W. Chambers, at a cost of about 370,000*l*. The area now is 500 feet by 800 feet. The Strand front has a noble aspect, the basement consisting of nine arches, upon the keystones of which are masks, designed to typify the ocean and eight of the principal rivers in England. Above are four statues emblematic of the four quarters of the globe; and surmounting all, the arms of England. Passing through the gateway, we come to a handsome quadrangle, around which are the entrances to the several offices to which the building is appropriated. On the side facing the entrance is a bronze statue of George III., with Old Father Thames at his feet, executed by Bacon in 1789. The river front, one of the finest *façades* in Europe, is flanked by a handsome terrace. The principal Government offices in the building are those connected with the collection of certain branches of Inland revenue, as the Stamps and Taxes, the Excise, including the Legacy Duty, the Audit-office, &c.; and with the internal government of the country, as the Poor-law Commission, the Tithe Commission, the Registrar-General, &c. In the Strand portion are apartments appropriated to the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, the London University, and the Government School of Design. The east wing (which was added a few years ago, from designs of Sir Robert Smirke) belongs to King's College, the ground having been granted for the purpose. There is a separate entrance to the College, through a gateway facing the church of St. Mary-le-Strand.

The Excise Office, in Broad-street, City, was erected in 1768-70, from designs of Mr. James Gandon. The former office was in Ironmonger-lane; and the site of the present building was, previously to the date referred to, that of the almshouses and college founded by that princely merchant Sir Thomas Gresham. An Act of Parliament was passed to enable the trustees of the Gresham Estate to part with this property for a rent of 500*l.* per annum; and so were the charitable and enlightened views of the greatest benefactor the greatest city of the world ever knew, defeated and frustrated; and a spot which should have been held for ever sacred to the pure and benevolent aspirations which dictated his noble acts, perverted to the collection of one of the most odious and oppressive species of taxation which an unscrupulous Minister, in a money-getting age, could devise. The Excise Office has lately been abolished as a distinct department, and its duties concentrated as part of that of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House; and the building in Old Broad-street sold by public auction in May, 1853.

The General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, to the north of the west end of Cheapside, and close to St. Paul's Churchyard.—This fine building, erected by Sir Robert Smirke, was completed in the year 1829. The architecture, which is characterized by simplicity and breadth, is of the Ionic order. The principal hall, which is approached by steps under the portico, and extends through the building, forming a thoroughfare to Foster-lane, is eighty feet wide (divided into three compartments by two rows of columns), sixty feet long and fifty feet high. On either side are the various offices for posting letters and newspapers,

receiving and paying money-orders, making inquiries, &c. In former years, previous to the general adoption of railway travelling, the mail coaches for different parts of the country used to depart from and arrive in the court attached to the building, and the scene, particularly that of departure in the evening, was always one of pleasurable excitement. Now the bags are forwarded by means of light carts to the various railway stations; and, for the purpose of accelerating the delivery of letters in town, the letter-carriers are conveyed from St. Martin's-le-Grand, in light open



HALL IN GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

omnibuses, which go along the principal lines of thoroughfare; each man alighting with the bags in his charge at the point nearest to his "walk." It requires a special order to be permitted to see the interior working of this vast and interesting establishment.



THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

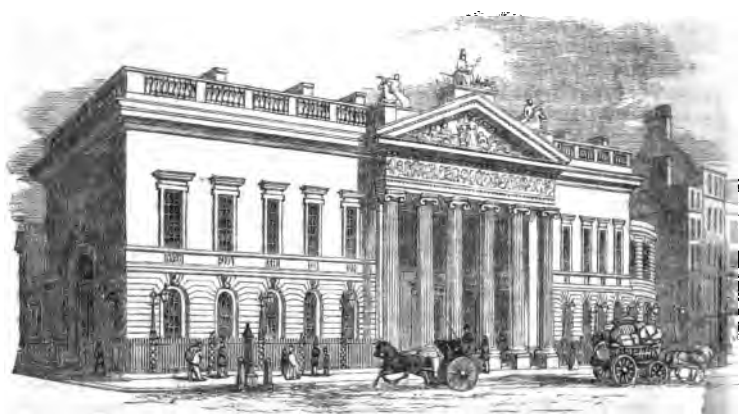
The Custom-house has a noble river front, including three porticoes of the Ionic order, with a terrace walk before it. It is situated a little above the Tower, and immediately adjoining Billingsgate Market, famed for the finest fish and the richest "slang" in the world. The building covers an area of 488 feet in length by 100 in depth. The former buildings appropriated to this department have been three times burned down; namely, in "the Great Fire" in 1666, in 1718, and 1814. Each successive building was larger than its predecessor, in obedience to the increasing requirements of the commerce of the country. The present building was completed in 1817, from the designs of Mr. Laing. The Long Room, where merchants and "skippers" from all parts of the world resort daily to pass their accounts, measures 196 feet by 66 feet, and 50 feet high. The foundations of this portion of the building gave way some years ago, when it became necessary to re-construct it.

The Trinity House, Tower-hill.—A handsome building, in Portland stone, by Mr. S. Wyatt. This ancient corporation, which consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren, have the duty of examining masters of Queen's ships, and appointing pilots for the Thames. Their revenues are derived from tonnage dues, light-house dues, &c.

The Royal Mint, on Tower-hill.—Previous to the present century, the business of the Mint had always been carried on in the Tower: but it was then discovered that the military departments located there required larger space; and the present handsome stone building was

accordingly projected, from designs of Sir Robert Smirke, under whom it was completed in 1811, at a cost of about a quarter of a million sterling. The machinery employed in the successive processes of testing, alloying, and coining the various moneys used in the British isles and her numerous colonies, is a masterpiece of its kind, and well deserves the careful inspection of all who are curious in mechanical contrivances. Access for this purpose, however, is somewhat difficult, and can only be had by special order of the Master.

East India House.—The house in which the East India Company conduct the Home Government of our important Asiatic possessions is situated in Leadenhall-street, about a quarter of a mile beyond the Royal Exchange. It is a spacious and handsome edifice, with a projecting portico of the Ionic order. Above the pediment are representations of Britannia, and emblems of the Thames and the Ganges. It was built on the site of the former house by Mr. R. Jupp, in 1799, and subsequently enlarged under C. R. Cockerell and W. Wilkins. In the interior, besides appropriate offices for the directors, secretary, and various departments, board-room, &c., are a library of Oriental MSS., &c., a museum of fossils and other curiosities from the East. (See “East India Museum.”) The “Company of Merchants trading to the East,” as it was until recently called, had its origin in the reign of Elizabeth. Its first charter was granted 31st of December, 1600. It has since been renewed with various modifications, and subject to various conditions. Circumstances in the course of years having brought a vast amount of territory into the hands of the Company, a Board of Control was established by Act of Parliament, 1784, to exercise, as its title implies, a discretionary power over the political acts of the corporation. Upon the last renewal of the charter, in 1833, the Company was prohibited from trading pursuits (the object of its original formation), and restricted to the government and management of the revenues of the territories held by them, as trustees for the Crown. This Act expires in 1855. The affairs of the Company are managed by a “Court of Directors” and



EAST INDIA HOUSE.

a "Court of Proprietors," the latter meeting at certain stated periods to discuss the general policy pursued. The territorial possessions of the East India Company, and territories under their protection, now cover an area of 48,000 square geographic miles, or more than a million square English miles, and contain a population of 130,000,000. The gross revenues of the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay amount to about 22,000,000*l.* yearly, and the capital stock of the Company pays a dividend of 10*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, to which amount it is restricted by Act of Parliament.



THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England, situated nominally in Threadneedle-street, (thence called "the old lady" of that place,) is a low but extensive pile, covering about eight acres. The architecture is rich, but rather remarkable, there being, with the exception of one small portion over the south entrance, no windows on the exterior. Altogether it has an air of solidity which becomes the place of deposit of the wealth of a great nation, which generally includes 18,000,000*l.* of gold coin or bullion. Here the payment of the interest of Government securities is made at stated periods of the year. There are a Rotunda and nine light courts within the building.



ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

INNS OF COURT.

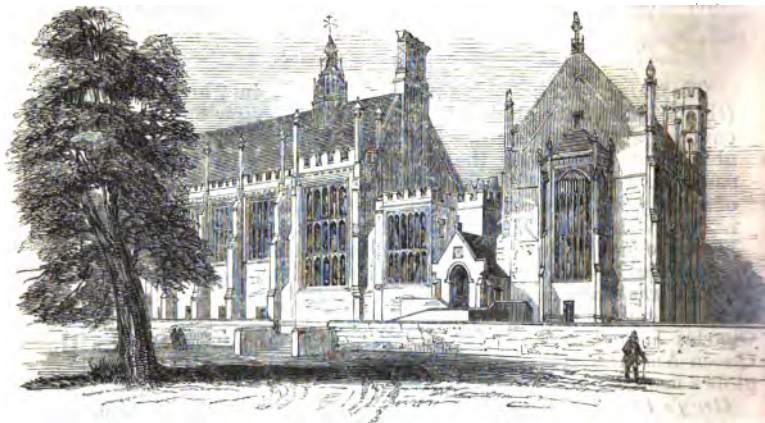
These establishments, in which those persons intended for the profession of the law, are supposed to be educated, are now in name only what they were formerly in reality. Instead of any public exercises and duties to be observed by students previously to their being called to the bar, they have now only to eat a certain number of dinners, during the terms of three or five years, in one of the inns of

court, the expense of which, together with a species of fine, amounts to about 130*l*. Having undergone this probationary requisite, the students are considered qualified for admission to the bar, if members of the society will move that they be "called." The ceremony of a "call" is invariably followed by a festive banquet, at which the newly made "learned" gentleman entertains his friends.

The inns of court are governed by masters, principals, benchers, stewards, &c. As the societies are not incorporated, they have no lands nor revenues, nor anything for defraying the charges of the house, but what is paid for admissions, and other dues for the chambers.

The Inns of Court having power to call to the Bar, are Lincoln's-Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's-Inn.

Lincoln's Inn is situated between Chancery-lane and Lincoln's-inn-square, and derives its name from the Earl of Lincoln, who erected a mansion on this spot in the reign of Edward I. The buildings form a quadrangle, one side of which is occupied by the chapel and the old hall. On these erections tradition asserts that Ben Jonson was employed as a bricklayer's labourer. The former, erected in 1620, contains a tablet in memory of Mr. Perceval, and is richly ornamented with painted glass. The latter is a handsome room 62 feet long and 32 feet broad, in which the lord chancellor sits out of term time; it is adorned with a picture of Paul before Felix, by Hogarth. Contiguous to the hall is the vice-chancellor's court, which was erected in 1816. The new hall was built in 1845 by P. Hardwick. The Queen honoured the inauguration banquet with her presence.



NEW BUILDINGS, LINCOLN'S INN.

The Temple is thus called, because it was anciently the dwelling-house of the knights templars. At the suppression of that order it was purchased by the professors of the common law, and converted into inns. They are called the Inner and Middle Temple, in relation to Essex-house, which was also a part of the house formerly belonging to the knights, and called the Outer Temple, because it was situated

outside Temple-bar. The principal entrance to the Temple is the Middle Temple-gate, which was erected from the design of Inigo Jones. It is adorned with the figure of a lamb, the badge of the society. The Temple Church is an ancient Gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in the reign of Henry II. (See "Churches.")

The *Inner Temple* is situated to the east of Middle Temple-gate and has a cloister, a large garden, and spacious walks.

The hall and chapel are built with Portland stone, and were repaired in 1819: the former is decorated with the story of Pegasus, painted by Sir James Thornhill, and with portraits of King William, Queen Mary, and Lords Coke and Littleton. On the last house of the terrace on which these buildings are situated, was a sun-dial, with this singular inscription, "Begone about your business."

The gardens, which extend along the banks of the Thames, form a delightful promenade, commanding fine views of Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges, and of Somerset-house. They are open to the public at six o'clock in the evening, for a few of the summer months, commencing the first week in June.



THE TEMPLE FROM THE RIVER.

The *Middle Temple*, which joins the Inner Temple on the west, is so called from having been the central portion of the ancient Temple. The hall was erected in 1572, in the Renaissance and Elizabethan styles, having a curious carved screen. There are here a beautiful picture of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke, and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I. and II. In the library is preserved a pair of globes made in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Gray's Inn, situated in Holborn, is so called from having been the residence of the ancient family of Gray of Wilton, who in the reign of Edward III. bequeathed it to several students of the law. The hall is adorned with a curiously carved oak screen, and with portraits of Charles I. and II., James II., and Lord Raymond. The handsome garden is open to respectably dressed people every day.

Besides these principal inns of court, there are two Serjeants' Inns; the one in Fleet-street, the other in Chancery-lane.

The *Inns of Chancery* were probably so called because they were anciently inhabited by clerks, who chiefly studied the forming of writs, which regularly belonged to the cursitors, who are officers of chancery.

The first of these is Thavie's Inn, on Holborn-hill, which derived its name from John Tavye, in the reign of Edward III. It has been since purchased by the society of Lincoln's-inn, and is now occupied by private persons.

Clement's Inn, Strand, the square of which is adorned with a statue of a negro holding a sun-dial, and the hall with portraits of several judges.

Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, formerly the residence of Lord Clifford. In the hall is a curious oak case containing the ancient laws of the society.

Staple Inn, Holborn, where the wool-merchants were accustomed to assemble, and probably given to the law students about the reign of Henry V. The hall contains busts of the twelve Cæsars, and portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, Lords Cooper and Macclesfield.

Lyon's Inn, Newcastle-street, anciently a common inn with the sign of a lion.

Furnival's Inn, Holborn, which was the residence of a noble family of that name, which became extinct in the reign of Richard II. This edifice was rebuilt in a very handsome style, in 1819, by Mr. Peto.

Barnard's Inn, Holborn, which was so called from a gentleman of that name, who had leased it from the executors of Dean Mackworth, and given by him to law students.

New Inn, Wych-street, contiguous to Clement's-inn, belonging to the Middle Temple. The smaller inns are chiefly inhabited by attorneys, law-stationers, &c.

COURTS OF LAW.

The principal Courts of Law are held in chambers appropriated to them in a building to the west of Westminster-Hall.

The Court of *Queen's Bench* stands first, ranking earliest in date and highest in dignity of the Common Law Tribunals. Here the King formerly presided in person, as the writ *coram nobis* implied, and the cases disposed of were only those against the King's peace. The Court of Common Pleas was originally intended for the hearing of suits of the commons amongst themselves; whilst the Court of Exchequer was restricted to cases involving the claims of the King's Exchequer. But recent acts for the amendment and simplifying of the law have given to all these Courts jurisdiction over all cases of suit between subjects, and the fictions by which their practice was formerly clogged and perplexed have been abandoned. There are five judges to each of the three principal courts of record, the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer (the latter styled Barons of the Exchequer); and upon points being "reserved" in criminal cases, that is, points upon which the defendant's counsel takes exceptions to the ruling of the particular judge who tries the case, the fifteen judges meet in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, convened specially for the occasion, and deliver their opinions *seriatim*, the majority prevailing over the minority.

The Court of Chancery administers right between subjects in cases where the precedents of the old Common Law Courts would not apply;

it gives a remedy, therefore, upon a construction of the equity of the matter, where the Common Law Courts could not interfere, or, indeed, when their interference in strictly asserting the legal claim would necessarily work an injustice. The Vice-Chancellors' Courts, and that of the Master of the Rolls, are ancillary to the Court of Chancery, the Lord Chancellor restricting his attention to appeals from these inferior tribunals. Out of Term time, the Lord Chancellor sits in the old Hall of Lincoln's Inn.

Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street.—Built in 1820, by Mr. W. Fowler. Is presided over by two judges and five commissioners.

Insolvent Debtors Court, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields—For the discharge from prison of insolvent debtors, after examination, at the discretion of the judge presiding.

County Courts—For the recovery of debts under 50*l.*; established under a recent act of Parliament. There are several within the metropolitan districts; those for Westminster, Marylebone, Finsbury, Southwark, &c.

Doctors' Commons, St. Bennet's-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard.—These are the courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; as, 1. the Arches Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which appeals for divorces, and scandals, as defamation, &c., are heard. 2. The Prerogative Court, for the proving of wills and granting letters of administration to estates of intestates. 3. The Court of Faculties and Dispensations: the most common in use is that for the marriage licence, which costs 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* 4. The Consistory Courts of the Bishop of London, for divorces, &c., from which appeals lie to the Arches Court. There is also another court here, namely, the High Court of Admiralty, to decide upon claims of salvage, and suits for damage done between ships at sea.

Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey.—The chief tribunal for administration of justice in the most serious cases, whose jurisdiction was by Act 4 and 5 William 4th, extended to offences committed not only in London and Middlesex, but to certain suburban parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey. The sessions take place every month, and two (sometimes three) courts sit simultaneously. They are ordinarily presided over by two Judges of the principal courts, with the assistance of the Recorder and Common Serjeant. The presence of one of the Aldermen, who take duty *per rota*, is always necessary to constitute the court. The courthouse is an inconvenient one for the public, who, however, have the right to attend.

The Middlesex Sessions, for misdemeanours and minor offences, are held at Hicks's-hall, Clerkenwell-green, so called after Sir Baptist Hicks, of Kennington, a mercer of Cheapside, afterwards Viscount Campden (died 1629).

The Westminster Petty Sessions, near the Abbey, has jurisdiction in cases of minor offences committed within the city of Westminster.

POLICE.

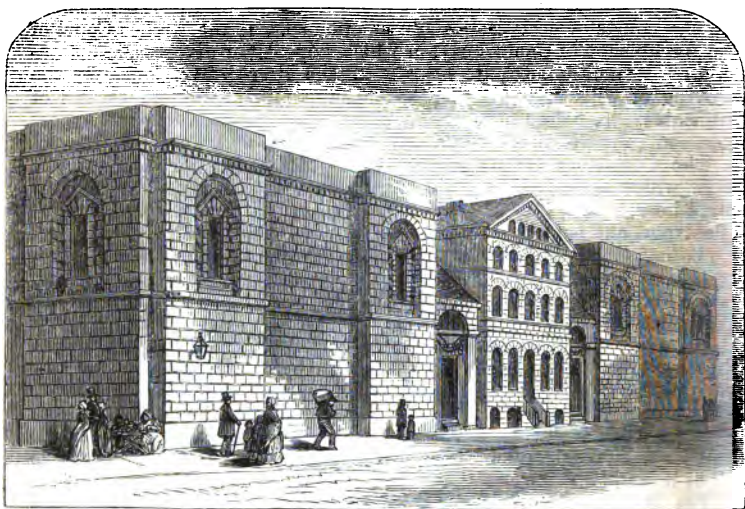
The Police Force.—The police of the metropolis, exclusive of the City, is under a commission, at the head of which is Sir Richard Mayne; chief office, Scotland-yard, Whitehall. The City police is under a commissioner of their own, Mr. D. W. Harvey; chief office, 26, Old Jewry, Cheapside. The metropolitan police force, which is every year extend-

ing its jurisdiction and its numbers, amounts to upwards of 5000 men ; the City police to between 500 and 600.

There are eleven *Police Courts*, over which stipendiary magistrates preside, to hear the charges against all persons taken into the custody of the police. These magistrates, acting according to various acts of Parliament, have either to deal summarily with the parties by acquitting or releasing them, if the offence be not proved ; or by inflicting a limited punishment of fine or imprisonment for minor breaches of the peace, &c. ; or, in the case of serious offences, commit them for trial at the superior courts. The police courts of Bow-street and Marlborough-street are the principal ones at the West End.

In the City there are two police courts, or offices of similar jurisdiction, for offences within the City ; namely, that at the *Mansion-house*, generally presided over by the Lord Mayor, and that at *Guildhall*, presided over by an alderman.

PRISONS.



NEWGATE.

Newgate, corner of the Old Bailey and Newgate-street, is the principal gaol for criminals in the metropolis. Here prisoners are committed, awaiting their trial at the Central Criminal-court, and here the execution of those condemned to death takes place, the scaffold being erected for this purpose at what is called the "debtors' door," the first from Newgate-street. It is under the management of the City authorities. Erected from designs of George Dance, 1783.

Giltspur-street Compter, nearly opposite Newgate.—For prisoners under remand from City police courts.

Horseshoe-lane Gaol.—The county gaol for Surrey, both for

debtors and felons. Here executions take place for offences committed within the county.

The Queen's Prison, Southwark (formerly called the "King's" or "Queen's Bench," as attached specially to the high court of that name), is appropriated for debtors and persons sentenced for libels and misdemeanours, by the Court of Queen's Bench. It is spacious and airy, and altogether, the most desirable place of the kind in the metropolis.

Whitecross-street, Cripplegate.—A debtors prison for the city of London and Middlesex; built 1815, to relieve Newgate from this class of prisoners.

Middlesex House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.—A penal gaol, where the treadmill and other descriptions of "hard labour" are a terror to drunkards, vagrants, and misdemeanants.

Westminster Bridewell; Tothill-fields.—A similar establishment for offenders within the city of Westminster.

The Penitentiary, Millbank, covers 18 acres, and is used as a place of incarceration, with a hope of reform, of criminals who would formerly have been subject to transportation for short terms of years.

The Bridewell, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—A House of Correction for the City.

Pentonville Prison, known as the "Model Prison," established upon the recommendation of Lord John Russell, pursuant to an Act 5 and 6 Vict., for the detention and reform of prisoners sentenced to transportation. The silent and separate system is adopted, and useful trades taught, at an expense of 15s. per week per head, twice as much as many a hard-working man can earn. There is accommodation for 1000 prisoners; so that the total cost of this interesting community, when their numbers are full, cannot fall short of 36,000*l.* a-year. The cost of the building was 84,000*l.*

Permission to visit the criminal gaols can be obtained from the authorities who respectively have their management; as the aldermen and sheriffs for those in the City, and visiting magistrates for the county gaol.



THE CITY, ITS CORPORATE GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONS.

The City, as already stated, is divided into twenty-six wards, which are each represented in the Common Council by an Alderman and a certain number (varying from six to twelve) of Common Councilmen; and there is also a Court of Common Hall, for the livery or commonalty. The Lord Mayor is elected from amongst the aldermen every year.

The annual cavalcade, generally called the *Lord Mayor's Show*, excites great interest, and exhibits no ordinary display of municipal splendour. It concludes at Guildhall, and is succeeded by an entertainment of appropriate magnificence, at which distinguished members of administration, many representatives of the first families in the kingdom, and about a thousand other persons, assist; all of whom are admitted by tickets from the lord mayor, or from one of the sheriffs. The expenses (generally about 3000*l.*) are defrayed by the lord mayor and

sheriffs, and the festivities of the day are terminated by a splendid ball.

The lord mayor's dress is very showy. On public occasions he wears either scarlet or purple robes, richly furred, and a gold chain or collar. When he goes in his state coach, the mace-bearer sits upon a stool in the middle, facing one of the windows, and the sword-bearer upon a stool also, facing the other; and when on foot his train is supported by a page, and the mace and sword are carried before him.

The lord mayor's salary is 8000*l.*, but the actual expenditure frequently exceeds this sum by many thousands, and varies according to the wealth or liberality of individuals.

The sheriffs, who execute the Queen's writs, are chosen by the City, by prescriptive right, and not by the Queen, as in other cases: they are two in number, though considered jointly as one, being, strictly speaking, "the Sheriff" for the City of London and County of Middlesex. The law officers of the City are the recorder and common serjeant. The official etiquette is presided over by a city remembrancer, master of the ceremonies, &c.; and each lord mayor appoints his chaplain. The privileges of the lord mayor are very considerable. He has a right to precedence next to the sovereign within the City. The gates of Temple-bar are closed against the sovereign and the heralds on state occasions, and opened only, after knocking, at the lord mayor's bidding.

The Judicial Franchise is amongst the many valuable privileges enjoyed by the city. It is most important; and yet the power of the city courts, for the recovery of debts, or of compensations for injuries, "by action or writ, according to the course of common law," is but little known. There are the Lord Mayor's Court, the Court of Hustings, the Sheriffs' Court, &c.

The revenue of the city, arising from various dues, tolls, rents, &c., is very considerable—probably not far short of 200,000*l.*; of the disposal of which in official expenditure not much above a third is accounted for.

City Companies.—There are ninety-one city companies, founded and chartered at various ancient dates, and many of them, as the "Barber-surgeons," the "Lorimers," "Bowyers," "Patten-makers," "Horners," &c., would find their vocation rather out of keeping with the present state of society. The twelve principal companies, which, by distinction, are styled "honourable," are as follow:—1. Mercers; 2. Grocers; 3. Drapers; 4. Fishmongers; 5. Goldsmiths; 6. Skinners; 7. Merchant-tailors; 8. Haberdashers; 9. Salters; 10. Ironmongers; 11. Vintners; 12. Cloth-workers. About fifty of the companies have halls, where they give magnificent banquets upon occasions; amongst which those of the "Fishmongers," the "Merchant-tailors," and the "Goldsmiths," rank highest in gastronomic annals.

Many of these halls belonging to the city companies are remarkable as buildings, and others for their paintings and curiosities. The following are the principal:—

Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, re-erected after the Great Fire, has a richly-sculptured front, adorned with figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and contains some interesting relics of the celebrated Whittington.

Grocers' Hall, in the court of the same name, in the Poultry, is a handsome building, erected in 1802, with stone front, surmounted by

an emblem of eastern productions. It contains portraits of Sir John Cutler, Lord Chatham, and his son, Mr. Pitt.

Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, is a quadrangular edifice, erected (1667) on the site of a mansion inhabited by Cromwell, Earl of Essex. It contains portraits of Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor of London; Nelson, by Beechy; and (supposed) Mary, Queen of Scots.

Fishmongers' Hall, at the foot of London-bridge, chartered 37th Edward III.—The present building was erected (1831) by H. Roberts. The banqueting-room is 73 feet long by 38 broad, and 33 high. There is a statue by Pierce, of Sir W. Walworth, whose right hand grasps the identical dagger with which he slew Wat Tyler; also portraits of William III. and Queen Mary, by Munro; George II. and his Queen, by Shackleton; Duke of Kent, and Earl St. Vincent, by Beechey; and Queen Victoria, by H. Smith.

Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster-lane, Cheapside, is a magnificent edifice in classic architecture, erected (1835) by Philip Hardwicke. It contains several fine pictures: portraits of Sir Hugh Myddleton; of George III. and his Queen, by Ramsay; George IV., by Northcote; William IV. and Queen Adelaide, by Shee; Queen Victoria, by Hayter; and busts of George III. and IV. and William IV., by Chantrey. The Goldsmiths' Company possess the privilege of assaying and stamping all articles of gold and silver manufacture.

Skinners' Hall, Dowgate-hill, was rebuilt after the Great Fire, and the front composed of pilasters supporting a pediment, in which are the arms of the company, added by Jupp in 1808.

Merchant Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, is the largest of the City halls. It was rebuilt by Jarman immediately after the Great Fire. It contains portraits of several distinguished individuals, and the charter granted to the company by Henry VII.

Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street, is a stately edifice, of Portland stone, erected in 1748 by Holden.

Barbers' Hall, Monkwell-street, was built by Inigo Jones, and repaired by the Earl of Burlington. It contains a fine painting by Holbein, representing Henry VIII. delivering the charter of the barber-surgeons to the company. Amongst the characters introduced is Dr. Butts, immortalized by Shakspeare.

Armourers' and Braziers' Hall, Coleman-street, is adorned with a fine picture by Northcote, representing the entry of Richard II. and Henry Bolingbroke into London.

Stationers' Hall, Stationers'-court, Ludgate-hill, contains portraits of Prior, Steele, Richardson, and others, and some good paintings in oil and stained glass.

Salters' Hall, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, rebuilt by H. Carr (1827), contains portraits of several kings of England, and a remarkably fine one of Sir C. Wren.

Paper Stainers', Little Trinity-lane, existed as a guild prior to 1580, and gave the first idea of a royal academy of arts. The hall is adorned with a view of the Fire of London, and with several portraits, amongst which is one of Camden, the celebrated antiquarian, who presented this company with a cup and cover, still used by them on St. Luke's day.

Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane, contains carvings, as large as life, of James I. and Charles I.

Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames-street, which was partly rebuilt in 1820, contains a picture of St. Martin, who is represented dividing his cloak.

Coachmakers' Hall, Noble-street, was long used for a debating society, in which many eminent men first practised oratory.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

The palace of the lord mayor for the time being, who is elected yearly from amongst the aldermen—generally in order of seniority. This magnificent building stands between the Poultry and Lombard-street, with an open triangular space before it, the two other sides of which are occupied by the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange. The Mansion House was erected from designs of the elder Dance, and is entirely of Portland stone. The portico, unfortunately for its effect, faces the north; the pediment is enriched by emblematic sculpture, designed by Sir Robert Taylor. The state apartments (which may be viewed on application to the porter) are very magnificent, the Egyptian Hall, where the civic hospitality is dispensed, being extremely elegant, supported by pillars. In the Mansion House is located the chief police court of the City, at which the lord mayor generally presides.

THE GUILDHALL

Is situated facing the end of King-street, Cheapside. It is the principal seat of the civic government, and was originally built in 1411, previous to which the aldermen met in Aldermanbury. It was partly destroyed in the Great Fire; and the present west front, in Mongrel Gothic, was erected by Dance, in 1789. Here is a police court, and courts of common law, where the judges attend to try City causes. Here also is the Great Hall—defaced by a flat wooden roof—where the civic hospitalities on lord mayors' days, royal visits, &c., are held. In this Hall are fine monuments in marble to Chatham, Pitt, Nelson, and Beckford; one to Wellington will shortly be added: here, also, are the famous City giants, Gog and Magog, whose origin is unknown.



INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH TRADE, &c.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

Was originally founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, the building being designed somewhat after the style of that at Antwerp, then one of the greatest commercial cities of Europe. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and rebuilt from designs of Edward Jarman shortly afterwards (cost, 59,000*l.*). This structure shared the fate of its predecessor, having been destroyed by fire, January 10th, 1838. The "New Royal Exchange" is from designs of Mr. Tite, and the foundation-stone was laid by Prince Albert, 17th January, 1842. It was opened with great state by her present Majesty, October 28, 1844. It is built en-

tirely of stone ; the extreme length east and west being 308 feet. The west end, where is the principal entrance, under a Corinthian portico, the pediment of which is embellished with emblematic sculpture by Westmacott, is 119 feet in width ; the east end is 175 feet in width. In the centre of it is a clock-tower measuring 177 feet to the top of the vane, which represents a grasshopper, the crest of Gresham, the founder.



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Within, is a court where merchants assemble, measuring 170 feet by 112 feet, and all round which is a covered way. In the midst is a marble statue of Queen Victoria by Lough. Amongst the statues with which the building is adorned, are those of Sir Thomas Gresham, by Joseph, placed in the clock-tower ; Sir Hugh Myddleton, by Carew ; and Queen Elizabeth, by Watson. Total cost, about 180,000*l*. The extensive establishment known as "Lloyd's" occupies the main portion of the principal floor. In other portions of the building are the offices of the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Offices, and other public bodies. In the open space opposite the west front stands a bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Chantrey, the metal of which is that of some of the guns taken by the gallant Duke in his numerous engagements.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

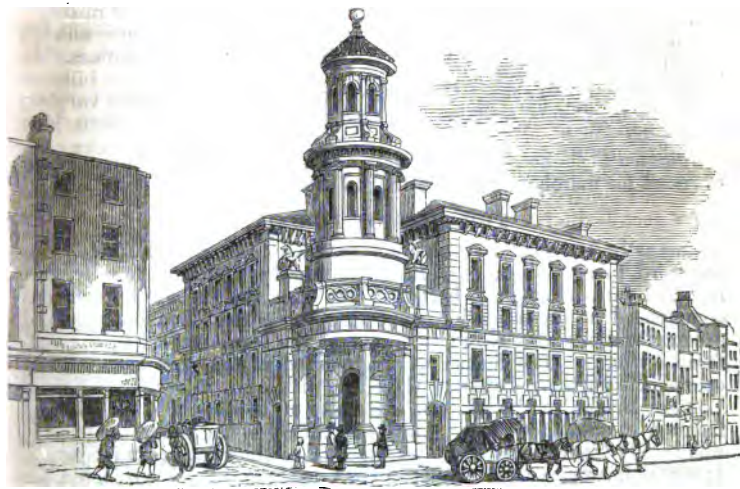
Is situated in Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, on the east side of the Bank. Here are bought and sold, at the market price of the day or hour, securities in the public funds of Great Britain, securities of Foreign Governments, railway and other marketable shares. None but members

of "the House," as it is called, of which there are about 800, are admitted within these walls—the public performing their transactions through the medium of their respective brokers, who charge various rates of commission (generally 1-8th or 2s. 6d. per share) for their trouble and risk: the latter consisting in the fact, that, under any circumstances, the broker is responsible for the purchases or sales he makes for his client; and if the latter fail to make good his bargain, the broker must. The actual transactions for transfer form a very insignificant portion of the business done on the Stock Exchange; by far the greater portion being of the description called "time bargains," in which the operator buys or sells "for the Account" any conceivable amount of any stock or security, trusting to a change in the price occurring before the settling-day (every month), by which he may reap a profit in the balance. The Stock Exchange, with all its transactions, has its origin in the Dutch system of funding, or forestalling the resources of the State, introduced into this country with such great results (800,000,000*l.* of debt!) by William of Orange, and since readily adopted by all the other States in the Old and New World. Around this mart gamblers belonging to all classes of society, and having mostly no other industrial occupation, congregate daily to speculate upon the necessities and mishaps of communities, or the solvency and good faith of Governments, and to deal in their liabilities at rates varying according to circumstances. It would seem an odd thing in private affairs to have a man's bills or bonds, for certain fixed amounts, bought and sold, at discounts varying from 10 or 20, to even 50 per cent.; but with a nation's credit it is thought nothing of. It remains to be added, in order to make clear the *modus operandi* of this great speculative fraternity, that the transactions, as they are in great part upon imaginary quantities of stock, so also direct dealings between parties buying and parties selling are very rare. "Time bargains" are of so delicate and pressing a nature, that they cannot sometimes brook the delay of even five minutes in search of a customer. To obviate, and at the same time take advantage of this difficulty, a class of general dealers, members of the house, termed "jobbers," have established themselves, who, always at their post, are ready to "make a price" for any description of security, to any amount, at any moment of the day. In making the price—say, for instance, for Consols, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ —the understanding is that the broker treating with the jobber has the option of buying from him at the larger or selling to him at the lesser figure; and it must be obvious that in the course of an ordinary day's work, in which stock has been bought and sold to something like equal amounts, the difference called the "turn of the market," will form a considerable amount of profit to the jobber. When the market is agitated, or likely to be so, the jobbers generally make a "wide price," sometimes as wide as $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In railway stocks it is often 1*l.*, and in some heavy stocks wider still. The careful jobber generally buys or sells back, at the close of the day, such amount of stock as he may be "out" upon, over the balance, even though he do it at a loss, in order that he may have no liabilities hanging over him on commencing business next day. Those who go "the whole hog," and "stand it out," often make a good thing of it, but are occasionally "hit," and being declared defaulters, are excluded from the field of their former gains.

Besides the more ordinary transactions of buying and selling for the

Account, the public are further accommodated by being allowed to buy what is called the "put" or "call" of stock or shares, in which the risk is limited to the sum paid down for the privilege of so holding the jobber at the mercy of the chances of the market for a fortnight or three weeks—that is, till the Account-day. A man who pays $\frac{1}{2}$ for the "put" or "call," as the case may be, must look out for some happy moment before the Account closes, when the market shall have changed in his favour to the following extent:— $\frac{1}{2}$, which he has paid; $\frac{1}{2}$ to his broker; and the turn of the market against him, say, $\frac{1}{2}$: in all $\frac{3}{2}$. A clear rise or fall of 1*l.* in the right direction, will, therefore, give the speculator $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent., to repay him the risk of $\frac{1}{2}$, or 10*s.* per cent., which he has actually paid away in the first instance. It is needless to add, that many a man who might have led a decent and comfortable life by the fruit of his honest industry, has been ruined, perhaps disgraced, by the greed of gain so readily pandered to on the Stock Exchange!

The Corn Exchange is situated in Mark-lane, leading out of Fenchurch-street. It was originally built in 1747; partially rebuilt in 1827. Market-days—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.



THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, near Billingsgate.—First established under an Act of the 47 George III. The present building, which, in a confined space, exhibits considerable elegance, was built by Mr. B. Bunning; the interior decorated by Mr. Sang, with designs illustrative of the formation of coal-beds, and the working of them for domestic use, and was opened by Prince Albert, October 30th, 1849.

Universal Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.—A place of convenient resort for men of business, who pay a subscription for the use of it.

The Commercial Hall, Mincing-lane.—An exchange market for colonial produce.

Lloyd's.—Subscription-rooms, so called, where merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters assemble, the business of the last-named being the insurance of ships and their cargoes. A great deal of gambling goes on at all times, particularly in tempestuous weather, in these transactions; goods which never existed being often insured for large amounts upon vessels, about whose safety some doubt exists, at premiums more or less exorbitant. The principle of such dealings is, that upon "a total loss" of the vessel insured upon, the policy is paid without question as to the existence of the goods insured. Besides the *Underwriters' room*, there is a coffee-room (called the *Captains' room*) which is open to the public. The *Merchants' room* is supplied with the latest information about shipping, and newspapers from all parts of the world; and at a recent meeting it was resolved, "That during the period when the Industrial Exhibition is open, any foreign visitor presenting a commendatory certificate from a British minister, Consul, Vice-Consul, or an agent to Lloyd's, shall have admission to the Merchants' room during the hours of business, viz., from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M."

North and South American Coffee-house, 59 and 60, Threadneedle-street, stands next in importance to Lloyd's, as a point of reunion for merchants, &c., connected with the Western world. There is a subscription-room here also.

Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cowper's-court, Cornhill.—A subscription-house for merchants, captains, &c., trading with the East Indies, Australia, &c.

Jamaica Coffee-house, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.—A similar place of resort for merchants, &c., trading to the West Indies.

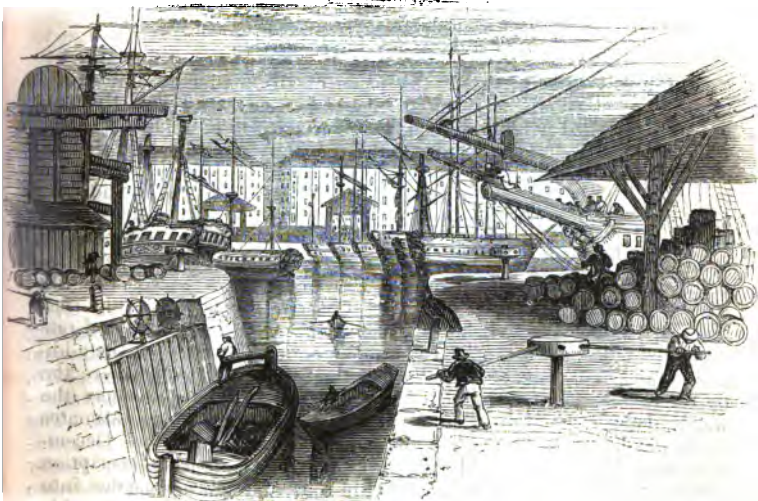
THE PORT OF LONDON,

As actually occupied by shipping, extends from London Bridge to Deptford, being a distance of nearly four miles, and from four to five hundred yards average in breadth; but when the House of Commons commenced an investigation respecting the port of London, the land accommodations were found to consist of the legal quays, and the sufferance wharfs. The former were appointed in the year 1558. They occupy the northern banks of the river, with some interruptions, from London Bridge to the western extremity of Tower-ditch, including a frontage of about 1464 feet. This, with the aid of the sufferance wharfs, was totally inadequate to the purposes of commercial accommodation. It was not, however, till the year 1793, that a plan was projected for making wet docks in the port of London, as a means of relief to the crowded state of the river and the quays. A committee being then appointed, Mr. Daniel Alexander was named to make a survey and prepare plans and estimates for forming docks at Wapping, with the addition of a canal leading to them from that part of Blackwall where the present East India Docks have been made, and along a line where the West India Docks have since been formed. The plans and estimates were laid before a general meeting of merchants, on the 22nd December, 1795, when they were unanimously approved of, and a subscription of 800,000*l.* was laid down, in a few hours, for carrying the same into execution. The application of the merchants experienced considerable

opposition from the corporation of London, and from private interests, but ultimately the merchants succeeded. Some particulars of the several existing Docks follow :

West India Docks.—The funds for executing these docks, as already stated; were raised by the subscriptions of private individuals. The proprietors are repaid an interest, not to exceed ten per cent., by a rate or charge upon all the shipping and merchandise entering the dock, and the trade of the company has hitherto enabled them to pay that dividend. The plan comprehends two docks: the northern or unloading dock containing thirty acres; and the southern or outward-bound dock, containing twenty-four acres. The former was begun February 3, 1800, and opened the 27th of August, 1802, and it is surrounded by extensive ranges of bonded warehouses. The outward-bound dock was opened in 1805. These docks are situated across the narrowest part of the Isle of Dogs, which is formed by a circuitous course the river takes, leaving this almost a peninsula; so that the docks communicate with the river at both extremities—namely, at Blackwall and Limehouse—and enable ships to avoid the circuitous navigation of the Isle of Dogs, by which a distance of several miles is saved.

The *London Docks* are situated between Ratcliff-highway and the Thames. The funds by which these docks were executed were raised in the same way as that of the West India Docks, and will be repaid in a similar manner. The first stone of the works was laid on June 26th, 1802, and the principal dock, covering twenty acres, was opened January 31st, 1805. It is capable of receiving five hundred vessels, and has a basin attached to it for the reception of small craft. Extensive warehouses are erected on the north quay of the dock, and also a large



LONDON DOCKS OUTER BASIN

tobacco warehouse, covering four acres of ground, for which government pay the company a rent of 15,000*l.* annually. A second dock of fourteen acres was afterwards added, and communicates with the Thames at Shadwell dock.

East India Docks.—In the year 1803, the principal proprietors of East India shipping, seeing the beneficial effects derived from the West India docks, succeeded in obtaining an act of parliament, and having opened a subscription to the amount of 300,000*l.*, the directors made purchase of the Brunswick Dock at Blackwall, with a view of converting it into a dock for loading the outward-bound shipping. Afterwards, they formed a large dock of eighteen acres, for the purpose of unloading the homeward-bound ships, with a commodious basin and embrazures to it. This dock was begun in the end of 1803, and completed in 1806. These docks have, since the cessation of the mercantile dealings of the East India Company, become joint property of the East and West India Dock Company, and are available for all kinds of shipping.

St. Katherine's Docks are situated on the east side of Tower-hill, the principal entrance being through a handsome gateway at the north-west corner of the immense pile of warehouses. The first stone was laid May 3rd, 1827, and the ceremony of opening was conducted with great pomp, October 25th, 1828, when nine vessels, of from 400 to 500 tons, entered to load and discharge their freight. These docks occupy the site formerly belonging to the ancient hospital of St. Katherine (removed to the Regent's Park), and some thousand other houses, a space of twenty-four acres. Their situation is very convenient, being as near as possible to the seat of business; and as they are surrounded with walls, they are entitled to all the privileges of the warehousing system.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

St. Paul's Cathedral, justly the pride of all Londoners, and the admiration of strangers, is situated on a rather elevated spot of ground, but in a crowded neighbourhood, between the top of Ludgate-hill and Cheapside. London was made a see of the Church of Christ in the year 604, and the first cathedral was erected about the year 610. This building was destroyed by fire previous to the Norman Conquest; in 1086, it again experienced the same fate; after which, Maurice, the Bishop of London, commenced, upon a magnificent scale, the noble pile which, enlarged and improved by his successors, endured for several centuries, falling a prey at length to the Great Fire in 1666. After this calamity, the commission for rebuilding the Cathedral was issued in 1763, Sir Christopher Wren being appointed the architect. After clearing away the ruins, a work of considerable labour, and attended with some danger, the first stone of the present edifice was laid, 21st of June, 1675, by the architect himself, who lived to see his son, thirty-five years afterwards, deposit the highest stone on the lantern, over the cupola. The work was begun and completed in the period mentioned, by one architect, one principal mason (Mr. Strong), and under one Bishop (Dr. Henry Compton). The choir was completed in 1697, and first opened for divine service 2nd December in that year, on the occasion of the thanksgiving

for the Peace of Ryswick. The cost of the whole was 736,752*l.* exclusive of the iron balustrade which surrounds it (cast at Lamberhurst, in Kent,) which cost 11,202*l.*, making a total of 747,954*l.* The amount was raised by a duty on all coal imported into London. The plan of St. Paul's is a Latin cross, and bears a general resemblance to that of St. Peter's, at Rome, being longer, however, in proportion to its breadth, and less massive in the upper part of the cross, comprising the transepts and choir. Its dimensions are 480 feet in length from east to west, or, including the recess from the altar, 500 feet ; and 250 feet across the transepts,



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

from north to south. The width of the parallelograms, which so cross one another, is 125 feet. The portico of the western extremity exhibits two orders, the Corinthian and Composite, one over the other : the height of the former order, including the entablature, is 50 feet ; that of the latter, 40 feet ; making, with a basement of 10 feet, a total height of 100 feet from the ground to the second entablature. The reader will do well to remark this architectural disposition, because, on taking a further survey of the building, he will perceive that the same orders, and with the similar respective heights, prevail all round it, suggesting

the idea of the building being divided into two stories, which, however, is not realised by the interior arrangements. The pediment of the portico is sculptured with the subject of the Conversion of St. Paul, in high relief—the work of Bird. On the apex is a colossal figure of St. Paul; and on either hand, along the summit, are similar statues of St. Peter, St. James, and the four Evangelists. On either side of the portico are campanile towers, 222 feet high—the one used as a clock-tower, the other as a belfry. At the two extremities of the transept are very beautiful semicircular porticoes; and the eastern end, where is the choir, is furnished with a circular window. High towering in the midst is the dome, resting upon a circular tower, with two galleries running round it. At the top of the dome, and apparently, but not really supported by it, is a lantern, surrounded with columns of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a ball and cross, richly gilt. Between the dome and the lantern is another gallery, the balustrades of which are richly gilt.

At the western front is a porch 50 feet long, and 20 feet wide, leading to a vestibule 50 feet square.

The body of the church is divided into a nave and two side aisles, decorated with pilasters supporting semicircular arches; and on each side of the porch and vestibule is a passage which leads directly to the corresponding aisle. The choir is similarly disposed with its central division and side aisles. Over the entrance to the choir is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—"Beneath lies Christopher Wren, the builder of this church, of this city, who lived upwards of ninety years, not for himself, but for the public good. Reader, wouldst thou search out his monument? Look around!" The transepts have each vestibules 25 feet deep; beyond which are two massive piers, extending to the point of intersection of the nave and transept. At this point there are eight massive piers, joined by arches springing from one to the other, so as to form an octagon at their springing points; and the angles between the arches, instead of rising vertically, *sail* over as they rise, and form *pendentives*, which lead, at their top, to a circle on the plan. Above this rises a wall in the form of a truncated cone, which, at the distance of 168 feet above the pavement, terminates in a cornice, from which the interior dome springs. This dome, which is of brick (two bricks thick), and is 100 feet across the base, and 60 feet high, was painted by Sir James Thornhill with subjects illustrative of the life of St. Paul; a work which has for many years been invisible from the accumulation of dirt upon it; but which is now being restored or repainted by Mr. Parris. Wren's wish was to have decorated this interior with sculpture or moulding, appropriate to the architectural character of the building, in which he was overruled, but in which, we think, he was right.

Around the base of the truncated cone is a handsome balustrade, called the "Whispering Gallery," from the fact that the slightest whisper uttered against the wall on one side will be heard on applying the ear to the point diagonally opposite. From this gallery the best view is obtained of the general effect of the interior.

Branching off from the circular staircase at this place, are passages which lead to other galleries and chambers over the side aisles. One leads to the library of the dean and chapter—a handsome room, about

fifty feet by forty. The floor is of oak, consisting of 2376 small square pieces, and is curious for its being inlaid, without a nail or peg to fasten the parts. Over the morning-prayer chapel, at the opposite end of the transept, is a room called the "Model Room," which contains, besides some ancient designs and models of architecture, the great lantern which was suspended from the dome, and other heraldic emblems used at the funeral of the gallant Nelson. In this room is kept the rejected model, according to which Sir Christopher Wren first proposed to erect this cathedral; and which is considered by most good judges to be far preferable to that actually executed.

From the whispering gallery the visitor ascends to the stone gallery, which surrounds the exterior dome above the colonnade; and from this elevation, when the atmosphere is clear, the view around is magnificent. The staircase above this, taking a zig-zag course within the outer roof, is very steep and narrow, and somewhat dark; yet there is much to repay the trouble of the ascent.

Around the top of the dome externally, there is a railed gallery, called the "Golden Gallery," from which there is a more extended view than that previously obtained of the busy world beneath. If the visitor's head is steady enough to master the feeling of giddiness, which overpowers most people at so great an elevation, and makes them feel that the only pleasure in going up is the pleasure of coming down again, he may even ascend by ladders into the lantern itself, and from the bull's-eye chamber extend his survey far into the country on either side.

When the visitor has reached the bull's-eye chamber, it will not cost him much additional exertion of courage to mount into the ball which crowns the lantern. It is six feet two inches in diameter, and capacious enough to contain eight persons with ease. The weight of it is said to be 5600lbs. The cross, which is solid, weighs 3360lbs.

In descending, the visitor, when he reaches the whispering gallery, may return to the lower part of the church by the "Geometrical Staircase," which is curious, on account of the singularity and skilfulness of its construction, the stairs going round the concave in a spiral course.

The towers or steeples, forming part of the western front, serve, one as the belfry, and the other as the clock tower. The clock beats dead seconds. The length of the pendulum is fourteen feet, and the weight at its extremity is equal to one cwt. The great bell, in the southern campanile, is said to weigh four tons and a quarter, and is ten feet in diameter. It has these words inscribed on it, "Richard Phelps made me, 1716." This bell is never tolled except at the deaths and funerals of members of the royal family, or of the bishops and lord mayors of London.

In the area before the west front of the Cathedral stands a statue of Queen Anne, on a sculptured pedestal, representing Britannia, Hibernia, America, and France.

The first thing which generally strikes the eye on entering St. Paul's is the barren plainness of the interior as compared with the exterior; and the impression comes upon the mind that the Roman style of architecture, with its pillars and semicircular arches, is not adapted to give that idea of loftiness, combined with lightness, which the finest specimens of Gothic cathedral architecture afford. It cannot be denied, that, but for the cupola which crowns the principal point of the building (and which is an innovation upon pure classical architecture), the

effect would be cold and mean to a degree, repressive rather than promotive of exalted devotional aspirations. Upon closer and more mature consideration of the interior, the practised eye will be struck with the fact that it is, in many essential parts, considerably smaller than the dimensions of the corresponding portions of the exterior, a waste of material and of space being obviously involved—a result incompatible with excellence in architecture. We are tempted upon these points to offer something further in the way of explanation, particularly as they have not been generally so much as alluded to in most of the popular descriptions of this great national work. We shall endeavour to be as clear and concise as possible.

In the first place, we would direct the visitor's attention to the side aisles of the nave, choir, and transepts. These aisles are 19 feet wide, by 38 feet high; the height of the nave being 86 feet, and its width 41 feet. Recollecting that the height of the external walls is 90 feet, the internal height of the nave, 86 feet, appears a very fair one: there is here no waste of space or material. But why, it will be asked, should the side aisles be only be 38 feet high, and what is done with the 48 feet above them? It would hardly be credited, yet it is an indisputable fact, that the whole of this space above the side aisles, and between the external walls and the nave, the choir, and transepts respectively, is wasted—that the whole of the upper story of the external wall is a screen wall, erected for no other purpose than to conceal the flying buttresses which are used to counteract the lateral thrust of the vaulting of the nave, choir, and transepts. This, as Mr. Gwilt says, very strongly, but very justly, is “an abuse that admits of no apology. It is an architectural fraud.”

With respect to the dome, which has been so much boasted of, as second only to that of St. Peter's at Rome, truth obliges us to investigate a little the conditions of the two, from which it will be found that Wren's cupola is not worthy to hold a candle or a “lantern” to that of Michael Angelo, or to the still earlier achievement of the same sort by Brunelleschi, in the Santa Maria del Fiore, at Florence. Towards establishing this position, we will state, in the first instance, what are the distinctive features of difference between the last-named works and that of the British architect. In the cases of the Santa Maria del Fiore and of St. Peter's, the convex or external outline, and the concave or internal outlines of the respective domes, are concentric, or nearly so; the dome, in short, is one structure, and entirely of stone. The stonework of the dome of St. Peter's, for the first 28 feet, is one block; after that there is an aperture between the inner and outer stonework, which at the centre point, where the lantern is fixed, is 10 feet 7 inches in extent. Lastly, the solid, or nearly solid dome thus constructed, receives and bears the weight of the lantern which crowns the whole; so that from the base to the top of the cross is one continuous architectural scheme. Not so with St. Paul's: here are an internal dome, an external dome, and a lantern; but neither of these three has any connexion with any other; either might be removed, and leave the other two standing. The internal dome is of brick, as already stated, and supports itself on the independent principle. Outside, and above the internal dome, rises a cone, also of brick, to the height of about 57 feet above the apex of the former, and upon this cone rests the weight of the lantern and the

golden gallery which surrounds it. As for the external dome, it is made of wood covered with lead, and serves chiefly to conceal the brick cone last mentioned, the appearance of which would be anything but picturesque. To give an idea of the waste of space, to say nothing of material, in this triplex arrangement, we would point out that the top of the internal dome is at the very point where the spring of the external dome commences; the interior height consequently being 57 feet less than that which a contemplation of the exterior would lead one to expect. This complicated structure was one which even Wren, with his readiness of resource and profound mathematical knowledge, could not construct without recourse to aid foreign to the usual architectural appliances; the cone and the interior dome are supported in their lateral thrust on the supports by four tiers of strong iron chains, placed in grooves prepared for their reception, and run with lead. We now quit the field of criticism, in which we hope we have betrayed no irreverent spirit, merely commending the points to which we have drawn attention to the mature consideration of the architectural and mathematical student.

The first statue erected in St. Paul's was that of the great lexicographer and moralist, *Dr. Samuel Johnson* (died 1784), executed by J. Bacon. He is represented draped in the Roman toga, the right arm and breast bare, and in an attitude of intense meditation. The inscription on the pedestal was written by Dr. Parr. This statue is situated in an angle opposite the north-east pier which supports the dome.

At the opposite angle is a statue of the philanthropic *Howard* (d. 1790), by Bacon, which cost 1300 guineas. The Roman costume is also employed in this figure. He is represented trampling on fetters and chains, with a key in one hand, and a scroll in the other, inscribed "Plan for the Improvement of Prisons." On the pedestal is a basso-relievo, representing Mr. Howard relieving poor prisoners.

In the south-west angle, below the dome, is a similar figure by Bacon, erected in 1799, to the memory of *Sir W. Jones*, the celebrated orientalist (d. 1794). He is represented standing with a roll of paper in his hand, inscribed "Plan of the Asiatic Society." In front of the pedestal is a bas-relief representing Study and Genius unavailing oriental science.

The base of the north-west pier is occupied by the statue of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, the first president of the Royal Academy (d. 1792), executed by Flaxman. He is represented in his Doctor of Laws gown, with his "Discourses to the Royal Academy" in his right hand: his left is resting on a pedestal, attached to which is a bust of Michael Angelo.

Between the dome and the choir on the south side is the monument to the immortal *Nelson* (d. 1805), by Flaxman. The hero is represented in the pelisse given to him by the Grand Seigneur, and leaning on an anchor. Beneath on the right Britannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, their great example. The British lion on the other side guards the monument. The figures on the pedestal represent the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile and the Mediterranean. On the cornice are the words "Copenhagen," "Nile," and "Trafalgar."

In a panel above this monument is a mural tablet to the memory of *Captain Duff*, who was killed in the battle of Trafalgar (1805), by Bacon. It consists of a small antique sarcophagus (on the front of which is a sculptured medallion of the deceased), a figure of Britannia on the right, holding a wreath of laurel over the sarcophagus, and on the left a sailor, reclining his head in sorrow upon the edge of the pedestal.

Opposite to Lord Nelson's monument is that to the memory of *Marquis Cornwallis* (d. 1805), by C. Rossi. On a circular pedestal is placed the figure of Lord Cornwallis, attired in the robes of the Order of the Garter. The two principal figures at the base are personifications of the British empire in Europe and the East, represented as doing honour to the memory of a faithful servant of the state. The third figure of the group is the Bagareth, one of the great rivers in India; and the small one on his right hand is the Ganges, being the right branch of the Bagareth.

In the panel above is an alto-relievo to the memory of *Captain John Cook*, of the *Belle-rouphon*, who was killed at the battle of Trafalgar (1805), by Westmacott. Britannia mourning her hero, is consoled by one of her children bringing the trident; while another is playfully bearing her helmet.

In the south transept, against the south-west pier, is a monument, by Banks, in memory of *Captain Burgess*, who fell in the battle fought with the Dutch off Camperdown, by Admiral Duncan (1797). The principal figures are those of Victory and the deceased, both of whom are standing on the opposite sides of a cannon, near which are coils of rope, balls, &c. Victory is in the act of presenting a sword to the brave Burgess. On the circular base or pedestal, in front, beneath the panel with the inscription, is an aged captive, with a log-

line and compass, sitting between the prows of two ships, one of which is antique, the other modern. At the sides are other allegorical figures; and in the spaces are shields, clubs, &c.

Above this monument, on a panel, is a group of sculpture, by C. Manning, to the memory of *Captain Hardinge*, who fell in a naval conflict near Ceylon (1808). It represents an Indian warrior, bearing the victorious British standard, and seated by the side of a sarcophagus, while Fame, recumbent on its base, displays her wreath over the hero's name.

Against the opposite pier is another large monument, by C. Rossi, in memory of *Captain Faulkner*, who fell in battle in the West Indies (1795). This intrepid officer (who is represented in Roman armour) is exhibited in the moment of death, and falling into the arms of Neptune; and on his left the goddess Victory with a wreath in her hand, which she holds over the head of the dying hero.

The panel above contains a tabular monument by Flaxman, in which Britannia and Victory unite in raising *Captain Miller's* medallion against a palm tree. The head of the *Thesus*, in which vessel the captain died off the coast of Acre (1797), is by the side of Victory.

Against the south side of this pier is the statue of *Lord Heathfield*, the brave defender of Gibraltar (d. 1790), by C. Rossi. It represents the hero standing, in the uniform of the times, and wearing the Order of the Bath, to whom Victory is about to present a laurel wreath. In front of the pedestal, in alto-relievo, is represented the British power at Gibraltar, by the warrior and the lion reposing, after having defended the rock and defeated their enemies.

Under the east window of the south transept is the monument to *Earl Howe* (d. 1799). Britannia is sitting on a rostrated pedestal, holding the trident in her right hand; the earl stands by her, leaning on a telescope; the British lion is watching by his side. History records in golden letters the relief of Gibraltar and the defeat of the French fleet on the first of June, 1794. Victory leans on the shoulder of History, and lays a branch of palm on the lap of Britannia.

Against the south wall of the same transept is a monument by Westmacott to the memory of *Lord Collingwood* (d. 1810). This composition represents the arrival of the remains of Lord Collingwood on the British shores. The body, shrouded in the colours torn from the enemy, is extended on the deck of a man-of-war: his sword clasped upon his breast. On the foreground, attended by the geni of his confluent streams, is Thames, in a recumbent position, thoughtfully regarding Fame, who, from the prow of the ship, reclines over the illustrious admiral, and proclaims his heroic achievements. The alto-relievo on the gunwale of the ship illustrates the progress of navigation. The genius of man, discovering the properties of the nautilus, is led to venture on the expansive bosom of the ocean: acquiring confidence from success, he leaves his native landmarks, the stars his only guide. The magnet's power next directs his course; and lastly, to counteract the machinations of pirates and the feuds of nations, he forges the instruments of war.

Adjoining the south door is a monument by Westmacott to the memory of *Generals Pakenham* and *Gibbs*, who were killed at the battle of New Orleans, 1805. They are represented in their full uniforms, the arm of the one resting on the shoulder of the other.

The statue by Chantrey of *General Gillespie* (died 1814), is on the other side of the door. He is represented in full military uniform, one hand resting on the sword, and the other holding a roll of paper.

The monument of *Sir John Moore* (killed at Corunna, 1809,) by Bacon, jun., represents his interment by the hands of Valour and Victory, while the Genius of Spain (distinguished by the shield bearing the Spanish arms), is planting the victorious standard on his tomb. Victory lowers the hero to his grave by a wreath of laurel.

Under the west transept is an equestrian monument to *Sir Ralph Abercromby*, by Westmacott, who was mortally wounded in Egypt, soon after the landing of the British troops in that country in 1801. This was erected in consequence of a vote of Parliament. The brave and able general is represented as wounded, and falling from his horse into the arms of an attendant Highlander. Below the fore feet of the horse is the naked body of a fallen foe. Upon the freestone plinth of his monument, and on each side of the principal group, is a large figure of the Egyptian Sphinx.

In the western ambulatory of the south transept is a tabular monument, by Westmacott, to the memory of *Major-General Sir Isaac Brock* (killed in Upper Canada, 1812). It represents a military monument, on which are placed the sword and helmet of the deceased. His corpse reclines in the arms of a British soldier, whilst an Indian pays the tribute of regret.

In the east ambulatory of the same transept, over the door leading to the crypt, is a tabular monument, by J. Kendrick, to the memory of *Major-General Ross*, who was killed at Baltimore, in the last American war (1814). The design represents Valour laying an American flag upon the tomb of the departed warrior, on which Britannia is recumbent in tears, while Fame is descending with the laurel to crown his bust.

A monument by Chantrey to the memory of *Colonel Cadogan* occupies the opposite panel. The design is historical. When the colonel was mortally wounded at the battle of Vittoria (1813), he caused his men to place him on an eminence, where he might contemplate the victory he had assisted to achieve. He is here represented borne in the arms of his soldiers, with his face to the enemy, his troops having broken the enemy's ranks with their bayonets. One of the enemy's eagles, with its bearer, is represented as trodden on the ground, while another standard-bearer is turning to fly. The soldiers who support their leader appear waving their hats in the moment of victory.

Against the east pier of the north transept is a group of sculpture, by Bacon, jun., to the memory of *Major-General Thomas Dundas*, who died of the yellow fever in the West Indies, June 28th, 1794. Britannia, with her attendant lion couchant, is here represented in the act of encircling the bust of the deceased with a laurel wreath, whilst at the same time she "is receiving under her protection the genius of the captured islands;" another full-length figure "bearing the produce of the various settlements." At her feet is an infant boy with an olive-branch, and behind, a trident. The bust is sustained on a circular pedestal, on which is a bas-relief of Britannia giving protection to a fugitive female against the pursuit of two other figures representing Deceit and Oppression.

Above this is a tabular monument, by Manning, to *General Mackenzie and Langworth*, who fell at Talavera, 1809. Victory laments the loss of her heroes, while two sons of Britain recount their valiant achievements. One of the boys holds the broken French imperial eagle, which he is displaying to the other.

Immediately opposite is a monument, by Banks, to the memory of *Captain Westcott*, who was killed at the battle of the Nile, 1798. The dying hero is supported by Victory. On the basement, in the centre, is a bas-relief of a gigantic figure, intended for the god Nilus, with numerous naked boys, indicative of the various streams of the river Nile; and on each side are bas-reliefs, representing the explosion of the French ship *L'Orion*, and a vessel under sail.

Above this tablet is a monument by Bacon to the memory of *Generals Crawford and Mackinnon*, who fell at Ciudad-Rodrigo, 1812. The subject represents the hardy Highlander weeping over the tombs of his fallen commanders, while planting the standard between them. Victory alights and places her wreath on the top of the standard. The British lion, the imperial eagle, and the shield on which are the arms of Spain, indicate the cause in which they fell.

Against the same pier on the north side is a colossal statue, by G. H. Bailey, of the late *Earl St. Vincent* (died 1823) in full uniform, standing on a pedestal and resting on a telescope. The bas-relief represents History recording the name of the deceased here on a pyramid, while Victory laments his loss.

The recess under the west window of the north transept is occupied by a group, by Rossi, to the memory of *Lord Rodney* (died 1792). The principal figure is standing on a square pedestal, while Clío, the historic muse, instructed by Fame, is recording the great and useful actions of this naval hero.

On the north side of this transept is a monument, by Gahagan, to *General Sir Thomas Picton*, who fell at Waterloo. The design represents Genius and Valour rewarded by Victory. The group is surmounted by a bust of the general.

Near the north door is a monument, by Hopper, to the memory of *Major-General Sir Andrew Hay*, who fell at Bayonne, 1814. He is represented falling into the arms of Valour, while a soldier stands lamenting the loss of his commander.

In the eastern recess of the north transept is a monument, by Rossi, to the memory of *Captains Mose and Riott*, who fell at Copenhagen, 1801. An insulated base contains a sarcophagus, on the front of which Victory and Fame place the medallions of the two deceased officers.

Close at hand is a monument to *Sir William Ponsonby*, who fell at Waterloo, while charging the French cuirassiers, by G. H. Bailey.

Nearly opposite, is a monument by Westmacott, to the memory of *Admiral Lord Duncan*. This tribute consists simply in a statue of the admiral, with his boat-cloak thrown around him—his hands being engaged in holding his sword, which rests across his body. On the pedestal to the statue is an alto-relievo of a seaman, with his wife and child, illustrative of the regard with which Lord Duncan's memory is held by the poor but gallant companions of his achievements.

In the eastern ambulatory of the north transept is a tabular monument, by Chantrey, to the memory of *Major-General Bowers*. The design represents the general storming the forts of Salamanca (1812), a shattered wall presents a steep breach, crowded with the enemy, and covered with the slain. The general conducts his troops to charge its defenders with the bayonet; the French standard and its bearer fall at his feet, and victory is already secured—when he receives a mortal wound, and falls into the arms of one of his soldiers.

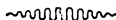
In the western ambulatory of the north transept is a tabular monument, by Chantrey, to the memory of *Major-General Hoghton*, who, while leading his troops to a successful charge on the French at Albuera (1811) received a mortal wound, but lived for a moment to witness the total defeat of the enemy. The design represents General Hoghton starting from the ground, eagerly stretching out his hand, directing his men, who are rushing on the enemy with levelled bayonets, while Victory, ascending from the field of battle, sustains with one hand the British colours, and with the other proceeds to crown the dying victor with laurel.

The entrance to the vaults is by a broad flight of steps in the south-east angle of the great transept. In these gloomy recesses are the vast piers and arches that sustain the superstructure, and which divide the whole space into three main avenues, the principal or inner one under the dome being almost totally dark.

Here, in the very centre of the building, repose the mortal remains

of the great *Lord Nelson*, enclosed within a base of Scotch granite, built upon the floor of the vault, and supporting a large sarcophagus, formed of black and dark-coloured marbles, brought from the tomb-house of Cardinal Wolsey, at Windsor.

Near the tomb of Nelson the remains of his gallant friend and companion in victory, *Lord Collingwood*, have been interred; and later still, the ashes of the great *Wellington* have been added to this tomb.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Westminster Abbey, originally attached to a monastery dedicated to St. Peter, was founded by Sebert, King of the West Saxons, early in the seventh century; but, being afterwards destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by King Edgar, in 958. Edward the Confessor again rebuilt it, 1065, and the Pope Nicholas constituted it as a place of inauguration of the Kings of England. The present edifice, however, was chiefly the work of more modern times. During the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., the eastern part of the nave and the aisles were rebuilt, and finished in 1307. In the reigns of Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., the great cloisters, abbot's house, and the principal monastic buildings, were erected. The western part of the nave, and the aisles, were rebuilt at successive periods between 1340 and 1483. The west front and the great window were built by Richard III. and Henry VII.; and it was the latter monarch who commenced the magnificent chapel which bears his name, and which was completed by his son, the eighth Henry. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries under the last-named monarch, that of Westminster shared the fate of the rest, its income being estimated at 4000*l.* a year. Henry VIII., however, raised the church to the dignity of a cathedral, and endowed it with a revenue of 586*l.* Queen Mary restored its monastic privileges; which in 1556 Elizabeth again abolished, finally establishing it as a collegiate church.

Like other sacred edifices, Westminster Abbey (particularly Henry VII.'s chapel) suffered much damage from the rude soldiery during the early part of the Commonwealth, being, in 1643, actually converted into barracks.

The two western towers, very beautiful, but singularly in contrast with the rest of the building, were erected, altered, and completed from designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

During the reigns of George I. and II., the great west window was rebuilt; and, subsequently, the exterior of Henry VII.'s chapel was restored, under Mr. James Wyatt, at an expense of 42,000*l.* This restoration was commenced in 1809. At a still later period, the whole of the exterior of the Abbey has undergone a thorough process of renovation.

The general aspect of this structure is grand in the extreme—perhaps not to be surpassed by that of any Gothic edifice in the kingdom; whilst in its details it presents a rich field of beautiful variety, almost every period of Gothic architecture being illustrated in one part or other. The front of the north transept has a very noble appearance, to which the elegant rose window (rebuilt about 1722) greatly contributes.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In the south front is a similar window, rebuilt in 1814. The Chapel of Henry VII., however, for its elegant outline and lavish ornament, is the chief point of attraction to all on a first inspection.

The interior, the view of which is most striking from the western entrance, or from the cross of the transept, is remarkable for its loftiness, lightness, and perfect symmetry, though somewhat spoiled by the introduction of monuments of recent date, which are neither good in themselves nor appropriate to the architecture of the place.

The church consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by ranges of lofty columns supporting the roof, and two transepts. The nave is separated from the choir by a screen. The choir, in form of a semi-octagon, was formerly surrounded by ten chapels, but there are now only seven. Edward the Confessor's Chapel, which was formerly the central chapel, now forms the porch to that of Henry VII.

The mosaic pavement of the choir is an object of great beauty and interest. It was made by Archbishop Ware, and is formed of innumerable pieces of jasper, alabaster, porphyry, lapis lazuli, serpentine marbles, and touchstone, varying in size from half an inch to four inches.

The dimensions of the Abbey are, from east to west, including Henry VII.'s Chapel, 375 feet; from north to south, 200 feet; height of the nave, 101 feet; height from the choir to the lantern, about 140 feet; height of the western towers, 225 feet.

Divine service is performed every day at 10 A.M., and 3 P.M. Then the choir is open.

The ordinary point of access for the purpose of viewing the monu-

ments, the great attraction with strangers, is by Poet's Corner, the approach to which is a little narrow passage on the south side of Henry VII.'s Chapel, nearly opposite the entrance to the House of Commons, and which opens itself into a portion of the south transept. Upon presenting himself here the visitor will be received by a verger, who, after a sufficient number have been collected to form a party, will proceed to conduct them through the various chapels, beginning with that of St. Benedict. The number and distinguished renown of the departed, whose memorials are here preserved, cannot be surpassed by any other place of sepulture in the world. Westminster Abbey was the tomb of most of our Kings down to the time of George III., when St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was adopted as the place of Royal sepulture; princes, nobles, warriors, together with eminent statesmen and divines, have been habitually buried here; but more recently, as St. Paul's has been appropriated as the final resting-place of men who have served their country with splendour in the field, with the addition of some few distinguished in art, Westminster Abbey seems to be appropriated as the honoured receptacle of statesmen, divines, poets, and others who have promoted the interests of society in the gentler and more intellectual walks of life. The memorials of men of this class are chiefly to be found in the nave and transept.

We will now accompany the reader through the various chapels, pointing out the principal monuments to his notice.

Chapel of St. Benedict.—An antique tomb of freestone, inclosed in an iron railing, to the memory of Archbishop Langham, who died July 22, 1376. A figure of the archbishop lies on the tomb.

A curious monument of black and white marble, to the memory of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, who died in 1645. On it are represented an ancient nobleman in his robes, with his lady, recumbent.

A handsome monument, composed of different coloured marbles, to the memory of Lady Frances, Countess of Hertford, who died 1598. The lady is in her robes in a recumbent posture; her feet on the back of a lion, and her head resting on an embroidered cushion. A stately temple is represented, adorned with ensigns and devices of the families of Somerset and Eppingham.

Between this chapel and the next, is a mural tablet in mosaic work to the children of Henry III. and Edward I.

Chapel of St. Edmund.—Monument of John Eltham, second son of King Edward II. The figure of this nobleman, who died in 1334, is of white alabaster, habited like an armed knight; a coronet of greater and lesser leaves encircles the head, said to be the first of the kind.

Monument to the memory of William of Windsor, sixth son of Edward III., and of Blanch of the Tower, his sister, so named from the place of their nativity. The effigies of these children lie on a small table-monument; the boy is dressed in a short doublet, and the girl in a horned head-dress, the habits of their time.

An altar to Lady Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Lord Russell. The image is of white marble, and sits in a sleeping posture. Beneath her foot is a death's-head, at which she points with her finger. It has been said that a bleeding of the finger caused her death; but the design alludes to her composure of mind at the approach of death, which she seems to consider only as a profound sleep. Motto:—"She is not dead, but sleepeth." An eagle, the emblem of eternity, stands on a florilege of roses, &c.

A table-monument of grey marble, to Humphrey Bouchier, bearing, in plated brass, the figure of a knight in armour, having one foot upon an eagle, and the other upon a leopard, and his head reclining upon a helmet. He was slain in the battle of Barnet-field, 1470.

Altar-tomb to William de Valence, who was slain at Bayonne, 1296. This is a wooden figure, lying in a recumbent posture, on a wainscot chest, which stands upon a tomb of grey marble, plated and ornamented with images, &c.

Chapel of St. Nicholas.—Monument to Mildred, wife of the great Lord Burleigh, (d. 1529), and his daughter Anne, Countess of Oxford, (d. 1588). In the upper compartment, Lord Burleigh is represented as a Knight of the Garter, devoutly kneeling; and in the lower are figures of Lady Burleigh and Anne in a recumbent posture. Lady Burleigh's son, Sir R. Cecil, kneels at her feet, and her three grand-daughters at her head.

Monument of white marble, by Read, to the Duchess of Northumberland (d. 1776). In the centre is a pyramid, with a flaming vase at the top; at its base is a sarcophagus, on which,

in bas-relief, the Duchess is represented as Charity, surrounded by distressed objects, to whom she is dispensing relief. On one side is Faith, and on the other, Hope. Above is an urn, with two weeping figures; and in the arch beneath is the Percy crescent over two hymeneal torches reversed, with the lion and unicorn escutcheon.

Henry VII.'s Chapel.—This magnificent chapel, which adjoins the east end of the abbey church, and communicates with the body by a flight of steps, was erected by Henry (at an expense of 14,000*l.*, equal to 200,000*l.* in our time), as a place of sepulture for himself and family; and till the reign of Charles I., no persons but those of the blood-royal were allowed to be interred there.

The interior consists of a beautiful porch, or vestibule; a choir, with side-aisles; and five small projecting chapels, surrounding the east end. The roof and vaulting are surrounded by fourteen octagonal buttress-towers, richly ornamented, from which spring the elegantly-pierced flying buttresses that support the superstructure of the nave. The badges and supporters of the founder, the portcullis, the rose, the fleur-de-lis, the lion, the greyhound, and the dragon, are sculptured on many parts: and every tower presents a series of either three or four canopied niches, which originally were occupied by statues. Every part of this edifice, except the plinth, is covered with scriptural decorations. In the year 1803, this chapel having become completely ruinous, externally, was repaired at an expense of 42,000*l.* Great elegance is displayed in the forms and tracery of the windows, and particularly of that towards the west. Originally these were all filled with stained and painted glass; but the whole have been removed or destroyed, except a figure of Henry VII. in the uppermost east window, and some trifling heraldic memorials.

In the middle of the chapel, within a screen, near the east end, is the magnificent tomb of Henry and his queen, by Torrigiano, which was executed by special contract for 1500*l.* The figures of the deceased lie upon the tomb with their hands raised as in prayer; these statues are of cast copper, and were once resplendent with gilding, but are now much discoloured. The pedestal is principally of black marble. On the angles of the tomb are small angels seated, and at the ends are the royal arms and quarterings. The screen or enclosure, which is wholly of brass and copper, is one of the most elaborate specimens of the art of founding in open work that exists. It is designed in the pointed style of decoration, and is of an oblong form.

On each side of the choir, upon a raised flooring, is a row of stalls, with elaborate pierced canopies of polished oak; in front are reading desks, and below the latter, on the pavement, are rows of seats. Both the stalls and seats have long been appropriated to the knights of the Bath and their esquires; and the installation of all the Knights of that Order have taken place in the chapel, since its revival by George I.

The east end of the side aisles is formed into beautiful little chapels, before which were formerly elegant screens. Among the many monuments here we will only mention the following:—

One to the memory of Mary Queen of Scots; to the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; to John Sheffield, and George Villiers, Dukes of Buckingham; noble monument to the memory of Queen Elizabeth, erected by James I.; and a monument to the memory of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, by Schoemaker.

Edward the Confessor's Chapel is situated immediately behind the altar; the venerable shrine of St. Edward, erected by Henry III., stands in the centre, but it is sadly defaced. Edward I. made an offering to it of the Scottish regalia and chair, with the still more celebrated stone, which tradition relates to have been Jacob's pillar, and which was brought from Scania in Scotland, in 1267, by Edward I.

Amongst the monuments in this chapel, we notice—

An ancient table-monument, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen of Edward I.

A large plain sarcophagus of grey marble, enclosing the embalmed body of the celebrated King Edward I., who died 1307. In May, 1774, this sarcophagus was opened; when the royal body was found in perfect preservation, enclosed in two wrappers, the inner one of gold tissue. The strictest care was observed in replacing everything.

The tomb of Edward III. covered with a Gothic canopy. On a table of grey marble lies the effigy of this prince. At the head are the shield and sword which were carried before him in France.

Tomb of Richard II. (murdered 1399), and his queen (d. 1394), over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, still visible upon it.

In a waistcoat press in this chapel is the waxen effigy of Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died 1735.

Henry V.'s Chapel contains the magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike prince. On the tomb are his effigies, formerly covered with silver, which caused the head to be stolen during the disorders of the Reformation. Models of the abbey and of several churches in London, are likewise deposited in this chapel.

St. Erasmus's Chapel contains a monument to the memory of Thomas Vaughan, who was treasurer to Edward IV.

A monument to Col. Edward Popham, an officer in Cromwell's army, and his lady. Beneath a lofty canopy are represented their figures, as large as life, in alabaster.

A large table-monument to Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter (d. 1622). He is represented in his robes, having his first wife on his right side, and on his left a vacant place for his second wife; which she expressly forbid by her will, her pride not suffering her to take a place on his left side.

Chapel of St. John Baptist.—In this chapel are only two monuments worth notice; one to the memory of John Islip, the founder, who was Abbot of Westminster, a plain marble table, supported by four small pillars of brass, and is placed in the centre; he died in 1510. The other to Sir Christopher Hatton, Chancellor of England in the reign of Elizabeth; died in 1619. The figure of a knight, in armour, and his wife, hung in deep mourning, both resting on the ascending sides of a triangular pediment, parted in the middle by a trunkless helmet.

In the chantry of this chapel, in wainscot presses, are the wax-work effigies of King William and Queen Mary, with Queens Anne and Elizabeth, all in their coronation robes. In another press is a wax figure of the late Lord Chatham, in his parliamentary robes; and, also, a wax figure of the celebrated Lord Nelson.

Chapel of St. John and St. Michael.—In the area, a curious table-monument to Sir Francis Vere (d. 1608), who was famed for learning and arms. Four knights kneeling support the table; beneath, in a loose gown, on a quilt of alabaster, lies the effigy of Sir Francis.

On the east, a monument to Sir George Holles, Sir Francis Vere's nephew (d. 1626), and major-general under him. The siege of a town in relief, is represented on the pedestal. Below are Bellona and Pallas, lamenting this warrior's death.

Monument to the memory of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale and his lady. She died in 1734; he died in 1752. Beneath is represented, creeping from a tomb, the grim-visaged King of Terrors, pointing his unerring dart at the lady above, who is expiring in the arms of her husband.

Monument to Jonas Hanway (d. 1786); a munificent benefactor to the Marine Society, the Magdalen, Foundling, and other charities. On the top of a pyramid is a lamp, emblematical of perpetual light, under which is a medallion of the deceased. Beneath is a sarcophagus, decorated with his arms and allegorical groups.

Monument, by Westmacott, to the eminent statesman, C. J. Fox (d. 1806). He is represented in a recumbent position falling into the arms of Liberty; at his feet is Peace lamenting his loss.

A lofty and magnificent monument, by Bacon, to Lord Chatham (d. 1778). A rich pediment supports Britannia: on her right hand is Ocean, and on her left Earth, whose countenances are expressive of sorrow at the loss of this great statesman. Above these are the figures of Prudence and Fortitude. At the top is a full-length figure of his lordship, in parliamentary robes.

In the area, behind the choir on the right, is a monument, by Moore, to Lord Ligonier (d. 1770). The principal figure is History, resting on a sepulchral urn, who points to a scroll whereon are recorded the ten chief battles in which he distinguished himself. On the base of the urn is his lordship's portrait in profile. Behind History is a pyramid, and on the top of it his lordship's crest. Above are the medallions of Queen Anne, George I., II., and III., under whom he served seventy years; as also a medallion of Britannia.

Opposite is a monument by Wilton, erected by Parliament to Major-general Wolfe, a brave officer, who, after surmounting innumerable obstacles in the conquest of Quebec, received a ball in his breast, and expired in the moment of victory (1759).

In Poets' Corner, at the south end, a magnificent monument to the memory of John, Duke of Argyll; and others to Camden, the antiquary; Dr. Isaac Barrow; and Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152 years.

Among other tributes to departed talent, we have here a monument, by Scheemacker, to the immortal Shakespeare. On the pedestal are the heads of Henry V., Richard III., and Queen Elizabeth, alluding to characters in his dramatic works. On the scroll are his celebrated lines:—

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind!"

Monument by Spang, to the celebrated poet, James Thomson (died 1748). He is represented sitting, having his left arm upon a pedestal, and a book with the Cap of Liberty in his other hand. The Seasons are carved upon the pedestal in basso-relievo, to which a boy points, offering him a crown of laurel. The tragic mask, with the ancient harp, lies at his feet.

Monument by Rysbrach, to John Gay, the poet (d. 1732). The mask, dagger, and instruments of music, here blended together, are emblems of his varied genius. The two lines in front were written by himself.

"Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once; but now I know it!"

Monument to David Garrick, the eminent actor (d. 1769). Tragedy and Comedy, with their relative attributes, are acknowledging the actor's superior power of calling forth and supporting the characters of the great Shakespeare, which is expressed by Garrick's removing the curtain which concealed the bard and showing his medallion.

South Aisle.—A small monument in white marble, to Dr. Isaac Watts, the eminent divine (d. 1748). His bust supported by Genii, whose countenances express a pleasing satisfaction.

Monument to Major John Andre; executed in America as a spy, during the unhappy troubles in that country in 1780. It is composed of a sarcophagus, elevated on a pedestal. On the front, General Washington is represented in his tent at the time he received the report of

the court-martial which tried Major Andre. A flag of truce from the British army is likewise seen, with a letter to the General to treat for the Major's life, which was unsuccessful. He is here represented as going with great fortitude to meet his doom.

A fine monument to the memory of Sir Palmer Fairborne, governor of Tangier (killed 1680) by Rushnell. This monument is placed between two grand pyramids of black marble; on the tops are two Moorish emperors' heads in profile, and emblematical devices, in relief, adorn their middles. The enrichments, in relief, on the pyramids, show the manner of his death while viewing the enemy's lines before the town, and the other, a hearse and six horses bringing him wounded to the castle. His arms, with the motto, "*Tutis si fortis*," are on a lofty dome; and over them, by way of crest, is a Turk's head on a dagger, which he won by his courage, while fighting against the Turks in the German war.

Monument to the memory of William Hargrave, Esq., governor of Gibraltar (d. 1768), by Roubiliac. The resurrection is represented by a body rising from a sarcophagus. A contest between Time and Death: Time proves victorious, and by breaking his antagonist's dart, divests him of his power, and tumbles him down; the King of Terrors drops his crown from his head. In the clouds is a cherub sounding the last trumpet.

A magnificent monument to Admiral Tyrrell (d. 1766), by Read. The device is from the burial service: "When the sea shall give up her dead." An angel descending is sounding the last trumpet, while the admiral is rising from the sea behind a large rock, on which are placed his arms, with emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Justice. The background represents darkness. The separation of the cloud discovers the celestial light, and a choir of cherubims singing praises to the Almighty; over the rock, at a vast distance, the sea and clouds seem to join. Hope is on the top of the rock, extending her hand to receive the admiral. Hibernia leans on a globe lamenting his loss.

The monument to Captain James Cornwall, killed in action, 1743, has a bold base and pyramids of Sicilian marble, and is fifty-six feet high. On the foreground the Marlborough, of ninety guns, is seen fiercely engaged with Admiral Navarro's ship, the *Real*, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. Behind is a lofty palm tree (whereon is fixed the hero's shield), together with a laurel tree—both issuing from the barren rock.

The monument to the great William Pitt (d. 1806), by Westmacott, is over the great west door. He is represented in his robes, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the right, History is recording the acts of his administration—whilst Anarchy, on his left, lies subdued and chained at his feet. This monument was erected by the nation, and cost 6300*l*.

At the entrance to the choir is a fine monument to Sir Isaac Newton (d. 1726), by Rysbrach. The philosopher is represented in a recumbent posture, resting his right arm on four folios, "*Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. Prin. Matth.*," and pointing to a scroll supported by a winged cherubim. Above is a globe projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the course of the comet in 1680, with the signs, constellations, and planets. On this globe sits a figure of Astronomy, with her book closed, in a very composed and pensive mood. Beneath is a very curious bas-relief, representing the labours in which Sir Isaac chiefly employed his time—as discovering the cause of gravitation, settling the principle of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined standard. The device of weighing the sun by a steelyard is bold and striking; and the whole monument has been much praised.

On the opposite side is a lofty monument to James, George, and Phillip, Earls of Stanhope (d. 1720, 1754, 1786, respectively), by Rysbrach. It is, however, chiefly commemorative of the first named, who was much distinguished as a soldier, a statesman, and a senator. The principal figure is in a leaning posture, has in one hand a general's staff, and in the other a parchment scroll. Cupid stands before him resting on a shield. Over a martial tent sits Pallas, holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a scroll. Behind is a slender pyramid, answering to that of Sir Isaac Newton's. On the middle of the pedestal are two medals, one on each side of the pilasters.

Amongst the other monuments, are those to Lieutenant Creed, who fell in action in Upper Scinde in 1841; Zachary Macaulay (died 1842), distinguished by his advocacy of the abolition of the slave-trade; Robert Southey, the Poet (died 1843); Christopher Anstey, author of the "*New Bath Guide*," (died 1806).

The charge of admission to view the chapels is 6*d*. each person; but, the nave, transept, and cloisters are open free.



THE PRINCIPAL CHURCHES IN THE METROPOLIS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

All-hallows Barking, in Tower-street.—An ancient foundation, originally attached to the Convent of Barking, in Essex. Rebuilt by Richard III. Much of the church is in the perpendicular style.

Narrowly escaped destruction in the Great Fire. Has been the burial-place of many who suffered for political causes on Tower-hill.

All-hallows, Bread-street. [Wren ; 1680 ; 3348*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*]*

All-hallows the Great, Upper Thames-street. [Wren ; 1697 ; 5641*l.*]

All-hallows, Lombard-street. [Wren ; 1694 ; 8058*l.*]

All Souls, Langham-place. [Nash ; 1825 ; cost 17,600*l.*] A district church of the parish of St. Marylebone.—The extinguisher-like steeple, a striking object from Oxford-street, was much ridiculed at the time of its completion, after which it was encircled by a colonnade of Corinthian pillars, which partly concealed it, but only to render the incongruity and absurdity of the design the more remarkable. Altar-piece by R. Westall—"Christ Crowned with Thorns."

Andrew (St.), Holborn. [Wren ; 1687 ; cost 9000*l.*]

Andrew (St.), *Undershaft*, Leadenhall-street.—So called on account of a Maypole or shaft, formerly raised every May-day, which was higher than the church steeple. Rebuilt, *circa*, 1525, at the cost of William Fitzwilliam, founder of the noble house of Wentworth. Amongst other monuments to eminent persons is one in *terra cotta* to John Stowe, the historian of the city.

Andrew (St.), *by the Wardrobe*, in Castle Baynard Ward. [Wren ; 1692 ; 7060*l.*]

Ann (St.), Limehouse. [N. Hawksmoor, pupil of Sir C. Wren, 1730.]

Anne (St.), Soho, Dean-street. [1686, and afterwards repaired and beautified.]—The tower and spire remarkably odd and ugly. Here, amongst many other foreigners, lies interred, Theodore, King of Corsica (died, 1756), to whom Walpole dedicated a tablet, with an inscription.

Anthony (St.), Budge-row. [Wren ; 1682 ; 5685*l.*]

Augustine (St.), Watling-street. [Wren ; 1682 ; steeple, 1695.]

Bartholomew (St.), *the Great*, West Smithfield.—One of the most ancient churches in London. Architecture, Norman, and extremely curious. Was founded in 1102 by Rahere, minstrel to King Henry I., in connexion with the ancient Priory of St. Bartholomew. On the north of the altar is a tomb to the founder. Hogarth was baptized here, November 23, 1697.

Bartholomew (St.), *the Less*, attached to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—An old church ; escaped the Great Fire ; though, with the exception of the tower, little of the ancient building remains. Interior repaired and partly rebuilt by Dance, 1789 ; again by Hardwick, 1823. There are monuments in it of the early part of the 15th century.

Bennet (St.), *Grasschurch*, corner of Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street. [Wren ; 1685.]

Bennet (St.), Paul's-wharf. [Wren ; 1683.]—In the former church, destroyed in the Great Fire, was buried Inigo Jones, the architect, (d. 1652).

Botolph (St.), *Without*, Aldersgate.—Built, 1790, on site of the ancient church, which escaped the Great Fire.

Botolph (St.), *by Aldgate*. [G. Dance ; 1744 ; 5500*l.*]—Another ancient foundation which escaped the Great Fire.

* The name and figures between brackets, when such follow the name of the church, are respectively the name of the architect, and the date and cost of building.

Bow Church.—See *Mary (St.) le Bow*.

Bride's (St.), Fleet-street. [Wren; 1680; 11,430*l*.]—One of the masterpieces of the great architect. The spire extremely elegant. This was originally 234 feet high; but having been injured by lightning, 1764, and again, 1805, was repaired, and lowered eight feet. In 1822, the church was substantially repaired, and a stained glass window, a copy of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," executed by Mr. Muss, was added. A fire which occurred in Fleet-street, November, 1824, was the means of throwing a view of this magnificent church open to the passengers through that great artery of traffic. In the old church was buried Wynken de Werde, the famous printer.

Christchurch, Newgate-street. [Wren; 1680; 11,778*l*.]—The original foundation, which was of Franciscans, was as early as the beginning of the 14th century, and was of large dimensions. It was burned down in the Great Fire, and the choir only rebuilt, to which has been added a lofty square tower. The Spital Sermons are preached here in Easter week; and on St. Matthew's Day, a sermon before the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Governors of Christ's Hospital.

Clement (St.) Danes, Strand. [Edward Pierce, under Wren; 1684; 5737*l*.]—The old church, which was of very ancient foundation, escaped the Great Fire; was taken down, 1680. The tower completed in 1719.

Clement's (St.), Eastcheap. [Wren.]

Dunstan's (St.) in the East, between Tower-street and Lower Thames-street.—Partly destroyed in the Great Fire. [The tower and four flying buttresses by Wren; 1678: the rest of the edifice rebuilt by S. Laing, 1820.]

Dunstan's (St.) in the West, Fleet-street.—A church of very early foundation, there being no record of when it was erected, though Stowe records burials in it as early as 1421. It was long celebrated, particularly with strangers and visitors, for two wooden figures of savages, placed in a niche in front, in 1671, who, with huge clubs, struck the hours upon a bell, the clock projecting over the street. These were, on the removal of the old edifice, purchased by the Marquess of Hertford, who removed them to his villa in the Regent's-park. The present church, built by Mr. Shaw, is a Gothic structure, rather heavy in character. It was consecrated in 1833.

Edmund (St.) the Martyr, Lombard-street. [Wren; 1690; 5207*l*.]

Ethelburga (St.), Bishopsgate-street.—Of early foundation; escaped the Great Fire.

George's (St.), Bloomsbury. [Built by N. Hawkesworth, 1731.]—Portico good; but the pyramidal steeple, with the statue of George I. on the top, has been justly ridiculed by Walpole and others.

George's (St.) in the East, near Ratcliff-highway. [N. Hawkesworth, 1729; 18,500*l*.]

George (St.), Botolph-lane. [Wren; 1674.]

George's (St.), Hanover-square. [John James, 1724.]—Fine portico. A favourite church for "marriages in high life." Sterne lies buried in the burial-ground of the parish in the Baywater-road.

George (St.) the Martyr, High-street, Southwark. [John Price, 1737.]—Over the altar is a painted window representing "Christ preaching in the Temple." Here Cocker, the arithmetician, and Bishop Bonner were buried.

Giles's (St.), Cripplegate.—A Gothic edifice, partially rebuilt in 1545. Here the remains of John Milton (d. 1674) lie in the same grave with his father; and here Cromwell, the Protector, was married (1620).

Giles's (St.) in the Fields, Broad-street, St. Giles. [Henry Flitcroft; 1734.]—The tower, of the Doric and Ionic orders, is considered to be too closely in imitation of Gibbs's, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Over the north-west gate is a curious bronze bas-relief, executed in the year 1686, for the gate of the old church. Here are interred Sir Roger L'Estrange, Andrew Marvel, Chapman (the translator of Homer), Flaxman (the sculptor), &c.

Hanover Chapel, Regent-street. [C. R. Cockerell; 1825; 16,000*l*.]

Helen's (St.), Bishopsgate-street.—Formerly the church attached to the Priory of the Nuns of St. Helen's, founded early in the 13th century. Here are buried Sir John Crosbie, Alderman (d. 1475), and Sir Thomas Gresham (d. 1579).

James's (St.) Chapel, or the Chapel Royal attached to the Palace of the same name.—A small oblong apartment, without any architectural features externally. Here Royal marriages generally take place, the last that of her present Majesty with Prince Albert. The Duke of Wellington, when in town, invariably attended morning service here. A small fee (!) is necessary to gain admission.

James's (St.), Westminster. [Wren; 1689; 8500*l*.]—The exterior, which is of red brick, has nothing attractive about it; but the interior is admirable for its general disposition and elegant appearance. The marble font is by Grinling Gibbons. A painted window, by Wailes of Newcastle, was added in 1846. Here were buried Charles Cotton, self-styled the "son," and coadjutor of Izaak Walton, in the "Complete Angler" (d. 1687); the elder and younger Vandewelde, celebrated painters; D'Urfy, the dramatist; Dodsley, the bookseller (d. 1797); Gilray, the caricaturist (d. 1815), &c.

James's (St.), Garlickhithe. [Wren; 1676.]

John (St.) the Evangelist, Westminster. Built, 1728, by Archer, though by some attributed to Sir John Vanbrugh.—Visible from the river, and remarkable for its four belfries, which produce the appearance of a cruet-stand, or a table with its legs set in the air.

John's (St.), Waterloo-road, Lambeth. [E. Bedford; 1824.]

Leonard's (St.), Shoreditch. [Dance; 1740.]

Lincoln's Inn Chapel. [Inigo Jones; 1623.]—A fine specimen of the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, one of the very few of the kind attempted by this great master, who was more partial to the classic models. The stained glass windows by Hall, then of Fetterlane. There have been many celebrated preachers at this chapel, including Dr. Donne, Tillotson, Warburton, and Heber.

Luke's (St.), Chelsea.—Situated on the bank of the river, near Battersea-bridge, very picturesque, and interesting from historical associations. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; the chapel at the end of the south aisle, said to have been added (1520) by Sir Thomas More, one of Henry the eighth's victims, to whose memory there is a tablet. At the south-east corner of the churchyard is an urn, entwined with serpents, with an inscription, erected to the memory of Sir Hans Sloane (d. 1753), the eminent physician, a great benefactor to this parish.

Magnus (St.), near London Bridge. [Wren; 1676; 9580*l.*]—The footway under the steeple was made 1760, to widen the road to Old London Bridge.

Margaret's (St.), Lothbury. [Wren, 1690; 5340*l.*]—Richly-carved font, attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Here the Golden Lectures are preached every Tuesday morning.

Margaret's (St.) Pattens, Eastcheap. [Wren.]—So called, says Stowe, because in Rood-lane, facing which it stands, "pattens were there usually made and sold."

Margaret's (St.), Westminster.—Immediately contiguous to the Abbey, on the north side; was founded by Edward the Confessor, 1061, and rebuilt in the reign of Edward I. (*circa* 1307). It has subsequently undergone considerable repairs at different periods, particularly in 1735, when Parliament granted 3500*l.* to rebuild a part of the tower, and make other substantial repairs: and in 1758, when 4000*l.* were expended in embellishing the church, and a richly-ornamented pulpit and reading-desk, a new organ, and a chair for the Speaker of the House of Commons were added. This is the church of the House of Commons, and here the Fast Day sermons were preached before Pym, Cromwell, and the Puritans in the days of Charles I. The beautiful stained-glass window, representing the Crucifixion, with the episode of the Two Thieves, was presented to Henry VII. by the magistrates of Dort. It was afterwards transferred to Waltham Abbey, afterwards to Newhall, in Essex, then in the possession of General Monk, and, after subsequently several times changing hands, was repurchased for 400*l.* by the inhabitants of the parish, and replaced where it now is. The figures at the bottom of the two side panels are portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen. Here was buried, on the day of his execution (Oct. 18, 1618), the body of Sir Walter Raleigh, his head having been taken and preserved by his family for many years; also Caxton, the first English printer (d. 1491), who had carried on the art in the adjacent Abbey.

Mark (St.), Kennington, stands upon that point of Kennington Common which was formerly the common place of execution. On digging the foundation, an iron swivel was found, which probably had been used in the process of gibbeting. The portico is of the Greek Doric order.

Mark's (St.) Chapel, North Audley-street.

Martin's (St.) in the Fields, Trafalgar-square. [Gibbs, 1726; 36,890*l.*]—The portico is justly admired as one of the finest in London, though the Royal arms introduced in the pediment do not improve the effect, being heavy, not to say incongruous. The steeple is stately and elegant. In the tower is a fine peal of twelve bells. The interior, the roof of which is arched, supported by Corinthian columns, is spacious and well-proportioned. Here are buried Nell Gwynne (d. 1687), Farquhar the dramatist (d. 1707); Jack Sheppard (d. 1724); Roubiliac, the sculptor (d. 1762). When the alterations were made in this part of the town (1820), this church, which had hitherto been closely surrounded by houses, was thrown open to view as at present; the burying-ground being closed, and one at Camden Town established in its stead.

Martin's (St.), Ludgate. [Wren; 1684; 5378*l.*]

Martin's (St.) Outwich. [S. P. Cockerell; 1798; 5256*l.*]—Formerly sometimes called "St. Martin's with the well and two buckets," from

ported by caryatides—the propriety of which introduction, in a place of worship, may be questioned.

Paul's (St.) Cathedral.—See separate article.

Paul (St.), Covent-garden. [Inigo Jones; 1633; being destroyed by fire, 1795; rebuilt on the same plan by John Hardwick.]—Remarkable for its severe simplicity, being wholly built in the Tuscan order. When the Duke of Bedford instructed Inigo Jones to make plans for this church, he told him not to go to great expense, that a mere barn would do; upon which Jones replied, that “his grace should have the handsomest barn in England.” Here were buried Samuel Butler, author of “Hudibras” (d. 1680); Sir Peter Lely, the painter (d. 1680); Wycherley, the dramatist (d. 1715); Grindling Gibbons, the sculptor (d. 1721); Mrs. Centlivre (d. 1723); Robert Wilkes, the actor (d. 1731); Macklin (d. 1797); John Walcot, better known as Peter Pindar (d. 1819); Sir Robert Strange, the engraver (d. 1792), &c.

Paul's (St.), Shadwell. [John Walters; 1821.]—The steeple is much admired for elegance and simplicity.

Paul's (St.), Knightsbridge, Wilton-place.—A modern Gothic edifice. Built by R. Cundy.

Peter's (St.), Cornhill. [Wren.]

Peter's (St.) le Poor, Old Broad Street. [Jesse Gibson; 1792.]

Peter's (St.), Pimlico, Eaton-square. [1826.]

Peter's (St.) ad Vincula, Tower.—Very ancient, but frequently altered and repaired. Amongst the illustrious dead who perished by the sword in the Tower, reposing here, may be mentioned Queen Anne Boleyn (1530), Queen Katherine Howard (1542), Sir Thomas More (1535), Cromwell (1540), Earl of Essex (1540), Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley (1553), Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (1600), Duke of Monmouth (1685), Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat (1746-7), who were the last persons executed on Tower-hill.

Peter's (St.), Walworth. [Sir John Soane; 1825.]

Philip's (St.) Chapel, Regent-street. [G. S. Repton; 1820; 15,000*l.*]—The tower is after the model of the Lantern of Demosthenes at Athens. The introduction amongst the decorations in the frieze of the symbols of pagan sacrifice, is most reprehensible.

Savoy Church.—See *St. Mary le Savoy*.

Saviour's (St.), Southwark, also known as *St. Mary Overy* (Surrey end of London Bridge).—This church is of a very early foundation, dating prior to the Norman Conquest. It was successively a nunnery, a college of priests, and a priory of canons regular, and was supported by the proceeds of a ferry across the river. The church was rebuilt at the close of the 14th century, and is an interesting specimen of ornamented English architecture of the later period. Upon the abolition of the Priory under Henry VIII., the inhabitants of Southwark purchased it with a charter, which constituted the churchwardens a corporation. This corporation so little regarded the sacred nature of their trust, that they actually let the most beautiful portion of the building, namely, the Ladye Chapel, as a warehouse, which arrangement actually continued for six years or more, and the whole edifice was suffered to go to ruin. Recently the public mind was awakened to its claims to attention, and the church was restored at considerable expense, the means being raised by subscription. There are buried here William Wykeham, Bishop of

Lincoln, Bishop Andrews, John Gower the poet (1402), contemporary of Chaucer; and the dramatists, John Fletcher (1625) and Philip Massinger (1638-9).

Sepulchre's (St.), Skinner-street, Snow-hill.—Probably one of the oldest foundations in London, certainly existing early in the 13th century. The edifice (built, 1440) was not entirely destroyed by the Great Fire; but it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1670. The tower (about 140 feet high) has four angular pinnacles. The clock of this church regulates the hour of execution of criminals (eight o'clock) at Newgate, the bell tolling the awful summons.

Stephen's (St.), Coleman-street. [Wren; 1676.]

Stephen's (St.), Walbrook. [Wren.]—Remarkably plain and unostentatious in the exterior, with the exception of the steeple, which is a perfect gem; this is, nevertheless, one of the works upon which Wren might be content to rest his fame. The dimensions are only 80 feet by 59½; but the interior, divided into five aisles, by four ranks of Corinthian columns, with an octagonal dome in the centre, is strikingly beautiful. Altar-piece, by West, P.R.A. Sir John Vanburgh, architect and dramatist, was buried here.

Switkin's (St.), Cannon-street. [Wren; 1679; 4687L.]—Here, in the wall in the street, is the famous "London Stone," which Mortimer struck, when he exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer Lord of the City!"

Temple Church, or, properly, *St. Mary*, Inner Temple, belongs to the societies of the Inner and Middle Temple.—It was commenced by the Knights Templars, in the later part of the 12th century. It consists of two parts, the round church and the choir. The former, a fine specimen of the transition Norman style, is of the above period; the choir, which is in the early English style, dates about the middle of the 13th century. The church having fallen into very bad repair, was put into a course of restoration, not to say rebuilding, in 1839, with strict regard to the original model. These works were completed in 1842, at a cost of 70,000*l.* The pavement is laid with encaustic tiles, and the stalls and benches enriched with carvings from ancient patterns. Here are numerous ancient tombs of Knights Templars; here, also, were buried, Edmund Gibbon, Oliver Goldsmith (1774). The preacher of the Temple Church is called the Master, in obedience to ancient usage. Strangers are admitted by cards of introduction from members of either Temple.

Trinity Church, New-road, top of Portland-road.—A district church of the parish of Marylebone.

Vidart's (St.), Foster-lane. [Wren.]

Westminster Abbey. See separate article.



HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Our space will only allow a brief enumeration of the principal of these valuable institutions. With few exceptions, indicated in the cases respectively, they are all supported by voluntary contributions. Other charities comprised in the following list have more regard to the moral and general welfare of the recipients of their bounty.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, justly stands at the head of the list, being at once the oldest, the wealthiest, and, by consequence, the most extensively useful institution of the kind in London. It was founded by Rahere, 1102, being part of the priory of St. Bartholomew. It was founded anew by Henry VIII. in 1546. The present building is an extensive pile, surrounding a square, and was built after the designs of Gibbs; the grand staircase was painted gratuitously by Hogarth. This hospital contains 580 beds, and affords relief to 70,000 sufferers annually, of whom as many as 5000 have been in-door patients. The expenses are about 30,000*l.* a year.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Wellington-street, Southwark.—Originally founded in 1213-15, as an Almonry, and at the dissolution of the religious houses was purchased by the citizens of London, and opened as an hospital, 1552. The present building was erected in 1701-6, when three of the wards were built at the cost of Thomas Guy, the worthy citizen who subsequently also founded the hospital which bears his name. It makes up 485 beds; and from 40,000 to 50,000 patients, of whom between 3000 and 4000 are in-door, are relieved annually. Annual expenses about 15,000*l.*

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, situated very near the preceding, is the noble work of one individual, who has thus perpetuated his name in connexion with a work of magnificent charity and extensive usefulness. Thomas Guy, citizen and bookseller, commenced business in 1668, with 200*l.*, accumulated a large fortune, some portion of it by speculations in South Sea stock, nearly the whole of which, on his death (1724), he appropriated to charitable purposes. This hospital, however, he founded in his lifetime; the building (by Dance) cost him 18,800*l.*; besides which, at his death, he endowed it with 219,499*l.* This hospital makes up 530 beds, and relieves some



NEW BUILDINGS, GUY'S HOSPITAL

70,000 out-door patients annually. In the west wing of the building is the chapel, which is truly adorned with a marble statue (by Bacon) of the noble-hearted founder. In the chapel also lie the remains of Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon (died 1841).

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner.—Founded 1783, and supported by voluntary contributions. The present building has a noble aspect, the east front being 180 feet wide. It is after the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A. It makes up 317 beds.

Middlesex Hospital, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.—Founded in a small way in 1745, and has gradually increased since, till it is capable of receiving 300 in-door patients. A special ward was founded by Samuel Whitbread, 1792, for the reception of persons afflicted with cancer, who are to be allowed to remain for their lives, if they choose.

The London Hospital, Whitechapel-road.—Originally established 1740, in Goodman's-fields, and removed here in 1759. Relieves a great number of seamen, labourers, &c. from the docks.

The Westminster Hospital, James-street, near the Abbey.—Founded in 1719. The present edifice is Elizabethan Gothic, built by Mr. Inwood, 1832. Accommodation for 200 in-door patients. In 1844 there were 1546 in, and 7965 out-patients.

Charing-Cross Hospital, King William-street, Strand.—Founded as such in 1831 (formerly a dispensary); the building by Decimus Burton. Relieves some 1000 in, and 9000 out-patients. Annual revenue from subscriptions, about 2500*l*.

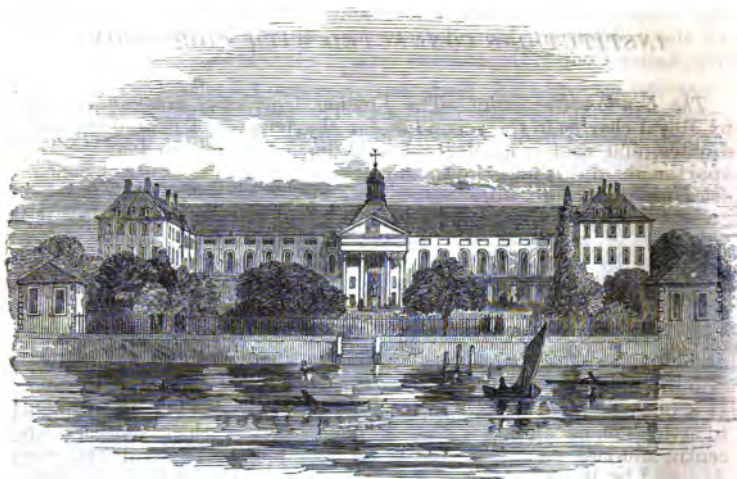
Metropolitan Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.—Instituted in 1828, for the free treatment of all wounded or diseased persons as out-patients, and of as many in-patients as the means of the institution will admit of. As many as 300 patients apply daily.

University College Hospital, Gower-street North, opposite University College.—Founded (1833) for general purposes, and for attending poor married women in their confinement at their own homes.

King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—For like purposes.

Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's-in-the-fields.—For the detention and cure of insane persons. Was originally founded (temp. Henry VIII.) in Bishopsgate Without, upon the ruins of an ancient canonry. Removed to Moorfields, 1675. The present edifice, from designs of James Lewis, erected 1812-14, with the exception of the cupola, since added by Sydney Smirke. The building, which is 570 feet long, and four stories high, cost upwards of 100,000*l*. Annual income, 18,000*l*. Will accommodate with ease 500 patients. The arrangements were much improved of late years, and are now excellent. Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, by an order from a governor.

St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street-road.—Another establishment for the treatment of the insane. Founded 1751; the present building, by the younger Dance, erected 1784. Number of patients limited to 300. Annual income 7000*l*.



CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Chelsea Hospital.—For the accommodation or out-door relief of sick and superannuated soldiers; was founded by Charles II. (at the instigation, it is said, of Nell Gwynne), and completed under James II. and William III.; architect, Sir Christopher Wren; expense about 150,000*l*. It is a spacious red brick structure, 790 feet in length, forming three sides of a quadrangle towards the river; in the centre, a tetrastyle portico of the Roman Doric order, surmounted by a handsome clock turret. The grounds attached cover 40 acres. Accommodation is afforded to about 400 pensioners, who dine daily in the Hall. The out-pensioners receive yearly a sum of 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. In connexion with this institution may be mentioned

The Duke of York's School, erected, in 1801, for the maintenance and instruction of children of the soldiers of the regular army. Here about 1000 boys and girls are brought up and taught various useful trades.

The Foundling Hospital, Guildford-street.—Founded (1735), through the exertions of Captain Thomas Coram, for the maintenance and education of exposed children. They are not, however, now received indiscriminately, the mother being bound to apply personally, proving her previous good conduct, the desertion by the father, &c. About 400 children are reared in this establishment, half, being of tender years, in the country. Annual income about 18,500*l*. The organ in the chapel was presented by Handel; altar-piece by West.

INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION.

The London University.—The London University was established by Royal charter in the year 1837, for the purpose of examining candidates, and conferring degrees in Arts, Law, and Medicine. The apartments of this important institution are in the east wing of Somerset House, built in 1829.

University College, Gower-street, is a proprietary institution, and was the first establishment founded in the metropolis aspiring to complete the education of youth in the great useful arts and professions of life. It was commenced in 1827, the first stone being laid by the Duke of Sussex, and Lord Brougham being Chairman of the Council. The scheme of education comprises a junior school for boys under sixteen, and courses of lectures in various branches of learning, followed by examinations, and the distribution of prizes and honourable certificates. It is open to persons of all denominations of religion, no subscription to articles of faith being required. The building, which consists of a centre and two wings (only partly completed in the latter parts), was designed by W. Wilkins, R.A. The centre portico, of the Corinthian order, is rich and commanding.

King's College, east wing of Somerset House, is also a proprietary institution, and was projected in 1828, in consequence of the previous establishment of University College; the object being to supply a liberal education in accordance with the doctrines of the established Church. Government presented the ground upon which it is built, after designs of Sir R. Smirke; and it enjoys a Royal charter. This college and its predecessor annually send up large numbers of candidates for degrees to the London University.

Christ's Hospital, commonly called the "Blue-coat School," from the long blue cloth robe in which, in obedience to the dispositions of the founder (Edward VI.), the boys are dressed, is situated in Newgate-street, upon the site of the ancient Friary of Franciscans. It is a noble building, chiefly in the Tudor style of architecture. This institution has vast estates to support it, the annual expenditure exceeding 40,000*l*. There are on the foundation about 1400 children, 500 of whom, including about 70 girls, are educated at a branch establishment at Hertford. It is one of five Royal hospitals under the guardianship of the Corporation of London; the governors, including several noblemen, having the right of presentation. Four boys are annually sent to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Charter House.—Formerly a priory of the Carthusian order; but in 1611, under Thomas Sutton, converted into an hospital for a master, preacher, &c., forty boys and eighty pensioners; endowed with lands to the then annual value of 5000*l*. It is considered an excellent classical school, and enjoys several exhibitions at the Universities: the buildings are old and curious.

St. Paul's School, St. Paul's Churchyard.—Founded 1509, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, for the gratuitous education of 153 boys. The school-house was built from designs of Mr. G. Smith.

Merchant Taylors' School, Suffolk-street, Cannon-street.—Founded 1547; rebuilt 1675; for the education of 250 boys, at two guineas each per quarter.

City of London School, in Bow Churchyard, Cheapside, was founded in 1834, built at the expense of the corporation of London, and endowed with estates left by John Carpenter, town-clerk in the reign of Henry VI. Several valuable scholarships are attached to it for the encouragement and reward of meritorious pupils. In the old English style of the Elizabethan age. Architect, J. B. Bunning.

Westminster School, Dean's-yard, close to the Abbey, is a royal foundation of great antiquity, formerly called St. Peter's College, and refounded by Queen Elizabeth after the Reformation. Here it has been the custom for years, just before Christmas holidays, for the scholars to enact one of Terence's comedies, for the amusement of their friends, who are invited; a contribution being afterwards made for the Captain or head boy, to promote his progress through one of the universities.

National Society Schools, Sanctuary, Westminster.—The National Society was incorporated by Royal charter in 1817, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. There are 250 National schools in the metropolis, and the system has been established, or in course of being established, in most of the parishes throughout the kingdom.

Normal Schools of the British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, Southwark.—Established under royal patronage, 1818, with the special object of training and educating youths of both sexes, with a view to their becoming themselves instructors of children. There are nearly 200 of these schools in London and its vicinity. There are, besides, parochial schools attached to the various parishes, schools in the several workhouses, and Sunday-schools, upwards of 500 in number, for the education of children, chiefly in matters of religion and morality; there are also schools endowed for youths coming from particular parts of the United Kingdom, as the Hibernian School, the Caledonian, the Welsh School, &c., which partake of the nature of charities, being wholly supported by voluntary contributions.

Within the last few years, *Ragged Schools*, for the free admission and education of the youth of the lowest class of society, have been established in various parts of town, and with signal success.

INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH LEARNING AND THE ARTS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—This national collection of antiquities, specimens in minerals and natural history, books, prints, &c., had its origin in 1753, in a direction left by Sir Hans Sloane, in his will, that his museum, which had cost him 50,000*l.*, should be offered to the nation for the sum of 20,000*l.*, on condition that parliament purchased a house sufficiently commodious for it. The proposal was accepted, and Montague House (built by P. Paget, a French architect) was purchased of the Earl of Halifax for 10,250*l.* The Harleian MSS., and the Cottonian and other collections of books, were shortly afterwards added, the necessary funds being raised by a lottery, and the Museum first opened to the public on the 15th January, 1759. Subsequent additions, partly by gift and partly by purchase, have swelled the collections of books, sculptures, and valuable curiosities of all descriptions, to an extent in some sort worthy of a great and intelligent nation. Amongst other bequests were, by Major Edwards (1738), a collection of books, and the interest of 7000*l.* to the trustees of the Cotton Library; by George II., the Royal Library, collected by successive kings from Henry VII. to William III.; by George III., amongst other matters, a numerous collection of pamphlets published at that interesting period from 1640 to 1690; by David Garrick, a collection of old plays; by the Rev. C. Cracherode, books, prints, &c., valued at 100,000*l.*; by Payne Knight, books, bronzes, and drawings; by Sir Joseph Banks, books and botanical specimens; by George IV. (1821), the extensive and valuable library



BRITISH MUSEUM.

formed by his father, George III.; by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville (1846), a library of 20,000 volumes, which had cost about 54,000*l.* The principal purchases of entire collections have been—in 1772, Sir William Hamilton's collection of antiquities, 8400*l.*; 1805, the Townley Marbles and *terra cottas*, 28,200*l.*; the Phigalian Marbles, 19,000*l.*; the Elgin Marbles, 35,000*l.*; the Burney MSS., 13,000*l.*; and the Lansdowne MSS., and Arundel MSS., about 8000*l.* The library now contains about 500,000 volumes.

As the various collections increased in bulk and importance, the old Montague House was found to be no longer spacious enough, nor conveniently disposed for the purpose of their display, and a new Museum, upon a larger scale, was commenced in 1823, from the designs of Sir R. Smirke, the portico of which was completed April, 1847. The building, which has 370 feet frontage, is of the Grecian Ionic order, with a portico in the centre, and two advancing wings at either end.

Admission to the reading and print rooms can be obtained on application, by letter, to Sir Henry Ellis, the keeper of the British Museum, in which the applicant should refer to a respectable housekeeper. Admission to the other departments of the museum, including the valuable collections of marbles, minerals, and in natural history is free to the public.

The Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's-inn-fields.—A valuable collection of architectural and other relics of ancient art, and some paintings, bequeathed to the nation, with the house in which they stand, by Sir John Soane, architect, who died in 1837. A most interesting exhibition, open on Mondays and Fridays (but indeed almost at all times), upon making previous application to the curator.

The United Service Museum, Whitehall-yard.—Founded 1830. Admission by a member's order.

East India Museum, at the East India House.—Comprising a library, trophies, armour, and other curiosities. To be viewed on Mondays and Thursdays by a director's order; on Saturday, free.

The Missionary Museum, Moorfields.—Contains a curious collection of idols and appendages of heathen worship.

The Royal Society, Somerset House, originated at the time of the Commonwealth in the private meetings of scientific men, members of the University of Oxford, and others. They afterwards (1658) adjourned to Gresham College, London. A charter of incorporation was granted by Charles II., in 1663; and Sir Isaac Newton became their president in 1703. Removed in 1710 to Crane-court, Fleet-street; and in 1782 to the apartments granted for the purpose in Somerset House. The meetings of the society are held every Thursday evening, from November till the end of Trinity Term. There are at present about 750 members or fellows, styled "F.R.S." Entrance money, 10*l.*; annual subscription, 4*l.* The "Philosophical Transactions" of this learned body, published annually, are justly celebrated as an ample record of the progress of science, and amount now to upwards of 150 volumes.

Society of Antiquaries, Somerset House.—Founded 1572, by Archbishop Parker, Camden, Stowe, and others. It was discouraged by Elizabeth and James I., but revived in 1717; received a charter of incorporation in 1751. Meetings same as Royal Society. The society publishes the papers read before it under the title of "Archæologia."

Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Com-

merce, John-street, Adelphi.—Founded in 1754. Premiums, consisting of honorary medals or pecuniary prizes, are annually distributed for useful inventions and improvements. Upwards of 100,000*l.* have been expended in this way. Prince Albert became the president a few years ago, since which time its utility and influence have greatly increased. The great room is adorned by a series of paintings by Barry, illustrative of the progress of human civilization.

Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.—Founded 1800. Here is a fine laboratory, and a lecture-room, where admirable lectures are delivered by Faraday and others; also a museum of minerals and other objects in natural history.

Royal Astronomical Society, Somerset House.—Instituted 1820; incorporated by royal charter 1830.

Royal Geographical Society, 3, Waterloo-place.—Established 1830.

Royal Society of Literature.—Instituted 1823, for encouraging that species of literature likely to advance the interest of mankind, and assigning honorary rewards for literary merit.

The Royal Asiatic Society, 5, New Burlington-street, founded 1823, contains a good collection of Oriental arms, MSS., &c.

The London Institution, Moorfields.—Established 1806, by a subscribed capital of nearly 80,000*l.*

Royal Institution of British Architects, 16, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.—Founded 1834. Meetings alternate Mondays, 8, P.M., from November till June.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, Westminster.—Established 1818; incorporated 1828. Meetings every Tuesday, 8, P.M., from January till June, inclusive.

The Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Holborn.—Established 1823, by Dr. Birkbeck, assisted by liberal donations from other patriotic individuals. There are a reading-room, a library, and a lecture theatre, where lectures are delivered twice a week. This institution is interesting as being the first of the kind intended for the advantage of the industrious classes of the community, and has since found hundreds of imitators both in the metropolis and other towns throughout the kingdom.

The Polytechnic Institution, 309, Regent-street, and 5, Cavendish-square.—Incorporated 1838, for the advancement of the arts and practical sciences. The collection of working machinery extremely interesting and instructive. Lectures, also, are delivered. Admission every day; one shilling each.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall-Mall East.—Founded 1518, by the exertions of Dr. Thomas Linacre. The college, after two previous removals, held its meetings, from circa 1680 till 1825, at the hall built for them by Sir C. Wren, in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street (now a meat-market). The present handsome edifice, built by Sir R. Smirke, at a cost of 30,000*l.*, was opened June 25, 1825, with a Latin oration by Sir H. Hallford. In the theatre are delivered, at certain periods of the year, the Guestonian Lecture and the Harveyan Oration. None but Fellows or Licentiates of the college are allowed to practise as physicians in London, or within seven miles of it.

Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields (south-side).—Henry VIII. granted a charter to the surgeons and barbers jointly; and this

confraternity existed down to the year 1860, when a separate charter was given to the former. No person is entitled to practise as a surgeon in London, or within seven miles of it, without having passed his examination here. The present college was built from designs of Charles Barry. The museum (containing 23,000 specimens) is one of the finest of the kind in the world, and had its nucleus in the collection formed by the celebrated John Hunter, purchased by Government for 15,000*l*.

The Apothecaries' Company, Water-lane, Blackfriars.—Incorporated 1617. No person is allowed to practise as an apothecary in any part of England and Wales without a certificate from this company.

Royal College of Chemistry, 16, Hanover-square.—Founded 1845, for the promotion of practical chemistry.

Geological Society of London, Somerset-house.—Established 1807.

The Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, St. James's, originated out of suggestions made to Government by Sir Henry de la Beche, in 1835, with a view of collecting geological and mineralogical specimens in illustration of the practical applications of geology, and exemplifications of the mineral productions of this country. The present spacious building, which comprises a lecture-room or theatre, was erected for the



MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

purpose; its front is in Jermyn-street, and the back in Piccadilly. In connexion with this museum is the Mining Records Office, established 1839.

Medical Society of London, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.—Instituted 1773. The library consists of upwards of 50,000 volumes.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 53, Berners-street.—Instituted 1805; incorporated 1834.

The Linneæan Society, Soho-square.—Instituted 1788; incorporated 1802; Devoted to the pursuit of botany and natural history. The house was that of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed it to the society.

The Horticultural Society, 21, Regent-street.—Instituted 1804; incorporated 1809; has gardens at Chiswick, where three exhibitions of fruit and flowers take place in the summer. Prizes are also distributed.

The Zoological Society, 11, Hanover-square.—Instituted 1826. The collection of living animals of all species in the society's gardens in the Regent's Park, is an extensive and interesting one, rivalling that of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.

The Entomological Society, 17, Old Bond-street.

Government Department of Art and Science, under the Board of Trade. Temporary offices at Marlborough-house, Piccadilly. This institution, which is designed for the education of young persons in the arts of decoration applicable to various branches of manufacture, had its origin in the Government School of Design founded in 1837. It was afterwards called the "Department of Practical Art;" now as above. In connexion with it are Schools of Design in most of the principal towns of the kingdom. An exhibition of the works of the pupils takes place annually.

The Panopticon of Science and Art, Leicester-square, established 1852 for scientific exhibitions, and for promoting discoveries in arts and manufactures. Admission to non-subscribers, 1s.



INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE FINE ARTS, &c.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar-square.—This gallery originated in 1823, in the purchase by Government of the late Mr. Angerstein's collection of pictures (then situated in Pall-Mall, near where the Reform Club House now stands) for 50,000*l*. In 1826, Sir George Beaumont made a gift of sixteen pictures, valued at 7500*l*.; and valuable bequests have since been made by the Rev. W. Holwell Carr, Lord Farnborough, Colonel Olney, and others; and, finally, a collection of works of British artists, numbering 152 pieces, was presented by Mr. Vernon, about three years ago. Some purchases also have been made by authority of Parliament; the most expensive, if not the most important of which are two Corregios, purchased of the Marquis of Londonderry for 10,000*l*. The collection, independent of the "Vernon Gallery," numbers upwards of 200 pieces, amongst which are to be remarked a Sebastian del Piombo ("The Raising of Lazarus") acknowledged to be one of the most important specimens of the Italian school in England, perhaps in the world;



NATIONAL GALLERY AND TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

two by Francisco Francia (fine); a Leonardo da Vinci; portrait of Pope Julius II., and several others, by Raphael; two admirable Titians; several by the Caraccis, Guido, and others of the Italian school; several brilliant Claudes; Murillo's "Holy Family" and "Infant St. John" (perfect gems); the "Rape of the Sabines," and a magnificent landscape, by Rubens; "Woman taken in Adultery" (Rembrandt), and others of the Flemish school; Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode," "Christ Healing the Sick," by West; two very fine Wilsons; the "Blind Fiddler" and the "Village Festival," by Wilkie; Lawrence's portrait of Kemble, as *Hamlet*, and others of the British school. Admission free every day except Fridays and Saturdays. The "Vernon Gallery," there being no room for it in the edifice called the "National Gallery," is exhibited temporarily in the rooms on the basement floor of Marlborough House, Piccadilly, next St. James's Palace.

The building in which the National Gallery is now located was commenced in 1832, and finished 1838, from designs of the late W. Wilkins, then R.A., and Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

As already stated, occupies a portion of the building erected for the "National Gallery," Trafalgar-square. In the early part of the last century, several attempts were made by artists to form a sort of society, with community of interests, in which the exhibition of their works, with a view to sale, was a principal object. The Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, lays claim to having been earlier in the field than the body in whom the present Royal Academy of Arts originated. The "Royal Academy of Arts" was founded by Royal charter in 1768, Sir Joshua Reynolds receiving the honour of knighthood on being appointed its president. It was instituted for the encouragement of painting, sculpture, and architecture; upon which subjects lectures are delivered on

appointed evenings. The society consists of forty academicians (self-elective), twenty associates, and six associate engravers. Attempts have been made to admit engravers as academicians, but without success. The Royal Academy was first located in apartments in Somerset House (now occupied by the Government School of Design), and removed to their present abode in 1838. The exhibition opens on the first Monday in May, and continues open till the end of July. The average number of works exhibited, including a few in sculpture, and a great number of miniatures, is about 1500. Admission, 1s.

The British Institution, 52, Pall-Mall.—Established 1805, for the promotion of the fine arts in England. Here are two exhibitions in the course of the year; one, of living artists, commencing early in the spring; the other, of old masters, in the summer. Admission to each, one shilling.

Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall.—Established 1824, in a house built at their own expense. Here is an exhibition of paintings, by members and others, open from April till July. Admission, one shilling.

National Institution, 316, Regent-street; formerly called the "Free Exhibition of British Art."—Established three years ago, upon the principle of each exhibitor paying a rental for the portion of the walls occupied by his works, their admissibility being determined by a committee. Admission, one shilling.

Society of Painters in Water-Colours, Pall-Mall East.—Established 1805. Admission, one shilling.

New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, 53, Pall-Mall. Admission, one shilling.



THE PARKS AND KENSINGTON GARDENS.

One of the chief attractions and proudest boasts of this capital are its splendid parks, which are not surpassed in extent or varied beauty by any other features of a like kind in any other city in the world. The three parks of earliest formation—namely, Hyde-park, St. James's-park, and the Green-park—which extend in a continuous line from Westminster to Bayswater and Kensington, date from the time of Henry VIII., and owe their origin to the confiscations of church property then made. Regent's-park was formed in Marylebone-fields, in the early part of the present century; Victoria-park in the present reign, for the use of the crowded and industrial districts of Bethnal-green and Spitalfields; and now another park is in course of formation in Battersea-fields, which will be a great boon to the inhabitants of the southern environs of the metropolis.

Hyde Park is situated at the western extremity of the metropolis, between the roads leading to Kensington and Uxbridge—the former a continuation of Piccadilly, the latter of Oxford-street. This park derives its name from the ancient manor of *Hida*, which belonged to the monastery of St. Peter, at Westminster, till in the reign of Henry VIII. it became the property of the crown. It originally contained about 620 acres; but, by inclosing and taking part of it into Kensington Gardens, and by other grants of land for building on, between Park-lane and



THE MARBLE ARCH.

Hyde-park-corner, it has been reduced to 394 acres & 2 roods. There are eight entrances to this park: the first and principal one at Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly; 2. Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane; 3. Stanhope-gate, ditto; 4. Cumberland-gate, Oxford-street; 5. Victoria-gate, Bayswater-road; 6. Kensington-gate; 7. the Prince of Wales's-gate, Knightsbridge; 8. Albert-gate, ditto. At the south

-east corner of the park is Apsley House, the mansion of the Duke of Wellington, and beside it is a handsome Ionic screen or gateway; directly opposite which, on the north, is a statue of Achilles, by Westmacott, erected, in 1822, "by the ladies of England to the Duke of Wellington and his brave companions in arms." The sheet of water termed the Serpentine River was formed by Queen Caroline, in 1730, by enlarging the bed of the stream which runs through Bayswater into Kensington Gardens. A handsome stone bridge crosses this water, skirting Kensington Gardens. It is much frequented—in summer for bathing, and in winter for skating, but is dangerous in parts. On the north side are two powder-magazines, and a station-house belonging to the Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons supposed to be drowned.



APSLEY HOUSE.

On the south side are the barracks of the Horse Guards. Every afternoon during the season this park is crowded with fashionable company, in splendid equipages or on horseback; Kensington Gardens being, during the same hours, crowded with pedestrians, a military band playing for certain hours on appointed days of the week.

St. James's Park, which, it will be seen, is situated at a very low level, was nothing better than a morass till the time of Henry VIII., who, having built St. James's Palace, had it enclosed and laid out in walks, collecting the waters into a reservoir or pond. It was afterwards much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Notre to add several fields, to plant rows of limes, and to lay out the Mall, which is half a mile in length, and was so called from the game played with a ball, called "a mall." The park was much improved under George IV. and William IV., the water being laid out in an ornamental manner, stocked with rare aquatic birds, and the ground planted with valuable shrubs and flowers. In the Birdcage-walk, which is on the south side of the park, extending from Storey's-gate to Buckingham Palace, are situated the Wellington Barracks for the Foot Guards.

The Green Park is also part of the ground enclosed by Henry VIII., a ground sloping upwards from the St. James's-park to Piccadilly. It was much neglected for many years, but has lately been intersected with walks, which are a great convenience for foot passengers wishing to make a short and agreeable cut from Hyde-park Corner to Pall-Mall and Charing-cross.

Regent's Park is a spacious inclosure, on the north side of the metropolis, at the top of Portland-place, and between it and Hampstead. It is nearly of a circular form, and comprises about 450 acres. It was laid out as a park in 1812, and already the trees and shrubberies have a luxuriant appearance. The ornamental water is superior to that of St. James's; and the terraces which surround the park are built in a style of decorative architecture which adds much to the general beauty of the spot.

Victoria Park, Bethnal-green, comprises about 290 acres, purchased and laid out under an act of parliament obtained about ten years ago.



MONUMENTS, STATUES, &c.

Duke of York's Column.—To the south of Waterloo-place, and at the top of a broad flight of steps leading into St. James's-park. Erected to the memory of the late Duke of York, son of George III. Of red granite, 150 feet high. The statue, in bronze, by Westmacott.

The Nelson Monument—Trafalgar-square. Erected by subscription, and tardily completed after some assistance rendered by government. It is a fluted granite pillar of the Corinthian order, with a statue (by E. H. Bailey), of the same material, at top. On the pedestal are reliefs in bronze of the battles of Aboukir, St. Vincent, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. Height, 176 feet 6 inches.

The Monument, Fish-street Hill, near London-bridge, was erected under Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate the "Great Fire of Lon-



THE MONUMENT.

don" (1666), which broke out about 200 feet from this spot. The column, which is entirely of Portland stone, is 200 feet high. It is of the Doric order, fluted; and on the north and south sides of the pedestal are long Latin inscriptions—the one describing the destruction of the City by fire, the other of its being rebuilt and improved under Charles II. On the west side is an emblematical sculpture to the same effect. The public are admitted to the external gallery on payment of sixpence each.

Equestrian Statues.—Charles I., Charing-cross, by L. Sueur; pedestal by G. Gibbons. George IV., Trafalgar-square, by Chantrey. George III., Cockspur-street, Pall-Mall East, by Wyatt. George I., Grosvenor-square, by Van Nott. Charles II., Soho-square. William III., St. James's-square. Duke of Wellington: Wyatt's enormous statue, over the triumphal arch, Constitution-hill; Chantrey's, opposite the Royal Exchange.

Non-Equestrian Statues.—James II., by Grinling Gibbons, in Privy-gardens, Whitehall; Queen Anne, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; ditto, St. Paul's Churchyard; William IV., by S. Nixon, in King William-street, London-bridge.

Queen Victoria, by Lough, Merchants'-court, Royal Exchange. Duke of Kent, by Gahagan, top of Portland-place. W. Pitt, by Chantrey, Hanover-square. C. J. Fox, by Westmacott, Bloomsbury-square. Francis Duke of Bedford, by Westmacott, Russell-square. Canning, by Westmacott, New Palace-yard.



THEATRES, EXHIBITIONS, AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

There are above twenty theatres in the metropolis, the greater number of which are open all the year round. Until a comparatively recent period, the only theatres licensed for what was called the "legitimate drama" were Drury-lane and Covent-garden, under patents granted by Charles II., which pretended to confer a monopoly in the business of stage performances, and the Haymarket, under a licence from the Lord Chamberlain, granted in the reign of George III. The Lyceum and the Adelphi, at a still later period, were licensed for operas and burlettas.

Her Majesty's Theatre (formerly called the "King's Theatre") corner of the Haymarket and Pall-Mall.—This, until the recent establishment of a rival in the same field of art, was commonly known as the "Italian Opera House," and has always been the favourite resort of the world of fashion and taste. This theatre—the audience part of which is nearly as large as that of the Scala at Milan (holding 3000 persons)—was built in 1790, from designs by Michael Novosielski, on the site of a former theatre for the same performances, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and destroyed by an incendiary named Pietro Carnivalli. It was not, however, till the year 1820 that the exterior was completed, under Messrs. Nash and Nepton. Along the east side, on a sunken panel, is an extensive relievo in artificial stone, by Bubb, intended to illustrate the origin and progress of the arts of music and dancing. The interior, which, a few years ago, was entirely re-decorated in the pure Italian style, mostly after the works of Raffaele and his pupils, by F. Sang, measures, from the curtain to the back of the boxes, 102 feet; extreme width to the back of the boxes, 75 feet; width of curtain, 40 feet; gallery, 40 feet deep; height of ceiling over pit, 56 feet; depth of stage from orchestra to back wall, 60 feet; width between the walls, 80 feet. The rent of this theatre, under Ebers, was 10,000*l.* a year; under Laporte 10,000*l.* and 13,000*l.* The highest rent ever paid was by Monk Mason, for one season (1831-32) namely, 16,050. The Italian operas, followed by ballets, are performed with every appliance of art which money and enterprise can command. The boxes are chiefly taken for the season by subscription. Admittance to the pit 10*s.* 6*d.*; or by tickets purchased of booksellers and music-sellers, 8*s.* 6*d.* Evening dress required: coloured neckcloths and trousers rigidly excluded. [This establishment is now closed.]

Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.—This theatre, standing upon the site of the old house belonging to Rich, was built by Sir R. Smirke, 1809, and was long held sacred as a temple of the "legitimate drama."



ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

After many years of declining fortunes, it was in 1847 engaged by a party of seceders from her Majesty's Theatre, for the establishment of a rival Italian Opera. The interior was reconstructed in a marvellously brief space of time, under Mr. Albano, and has a splendid appearance. The dimensions of the audience part of the house are about the same as those of Her Majesty's Theatre, but the stage is much more capacious and commodious. Here the principal attention is directed to the higher classes of operas, and to their complete and efficient presentation, ballet being eschewed, except when it is required as incidental to an opera. Mr. Gye is the manager; Mr. Costa musical director. The orchestra is a magnificent one, perhaps unrivalled in the world. Prices of admission:—To the pit, 8s.; amphitheatre stalls, 5s.

Drury Lane.—This is also an ancient patent theatre. The present edifice was built in 1812 (upon the ruins of the former house, destroyed by fire), by Mr. B. Wyatt. The interior was, in 1822, remodelled by Beazeley, and made somewhat larger, which was an error of judgment. It cost 112,000*l.*, or, including furniture, scenery, &c., 150,000*l.* Since the days of Kean and Elliston, this property long languished, and was the ruin of successive speculators; slightly revived under Macready; and now alternates between the monster concerts of Jullien, and occasional dramatic performances. Prices vary.

The Haymarket.—The Haymarket Theatre was built by Potter, a carpenter, in 1720. It was made a Royal theatre in 1767. Macklin, Foote, and the Colmans (elder and younger) were successively the managers. In 1805, the younger Colman sold a half share to Messrs. Winston and Morris; and a representative of the latter is still the proprietor. Mr. B. Webster was lessee for many years. Here, in 1749, the celebrated "bottle hoax" was perpetrated; and here, in 1850-51, Mr. Macready gave his last performances. The present manager and lessee is Mr. Buckstone. Boxes and stalls, 5s.; pit 3s.; galleries 2s. and 1s.

Lyceum, Wellington-street, Strand.—Originally founded in 1765; and used for various miscellaneous entertainments, including Charles Dibdin's successful "Sans Souci." About the beginning of the present century, Mr. S. J. Arnold, son of the musical composer, became proprietor, and obtained a licence for English opera. In 1815 he built a new theatre, from designs of Mr. Beazeley, which was burned down in 1830. The present house, by the same architect, was opened July 14, 1834. Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews are the managers of this elegant little house. Boxes, 5s.; pit 2s. 6*d.*; gallery 1s.

Princess', Oxford-street, was formerly a bazaar, converted, in 1837, into a theatre, by Mr. Hamlet, the celebrated jeweller, from designs of Mr. T. M. Nelson. It is decorated in the Louis quatorze style; but the back seats of the boxes are ill adapted for seeing. The present manager and lessee is Mr. Charles Kean. Boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

Adelphi, Strand, originally called the "Sans Pareil," built by Mr. John Scott, 1806, whose daughter acted in several dramas of her own writing. The year 1821 was signalized by the production of "Tom and Jerry," the last record of the fashionable blackguardism of an age now happily

passed away, thanks to gas, policemen, and the schoolmaster. In 1825, Terry and Yates became lessees, and were very successful; afterwards Mathews (the elder) joined Yates in partnership, and the performances, the hits, and counter-hits of these two mimes often diverted the whole town. This theatre is now under the management of Mr. B. Webster. This house is also celebrated for its ingenious mechanical and scenic effects. Boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

Olympic, Wych-street, Drury-lane.—First built by Philip Astley (1805), as a pavilion or circus for horse performance, &c.; subsequently leased by Elliston, and later still by Madame Vestris, for dramatic performances. Burnt down March 29, 1849; rebuilt, and reopened Dec. 26, same year. It is an elegant little house, well appointed, and capable of holding 2000 persons. The veteran Farren—the last of the *Sir Peters*, *Lord Oglebys*, and others of the *old gentlemen* of the stage—is the present manager.

Strand Theatre, Strand.—A little bandbox of a place, ingeniously constructed upon the premises where a panorama used formerly to be exhibited, the outer walls and roof being retained. Architect, Charles Broad. Admission variable.

Sadler's Wells, St. John-street-road, Pentonville, is now consecrated to the works of Shakspeare, Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, with Bulwer and other minor moderns. In this theatre some of the works of the good old school are carefully studied, and presented with the reverence and state which genius may, in a genuine and simple way, require. Mr. Phelps has the merit of this creditable endeavour to preserve amongst us a taste for our national dramatic poetry. Boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

Surrey, Blackfriars-road.—A large and handsome house, and well conducted, under Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick. The performances consist of dramas of domestic interest, farces, burlettas, &c. The house is generally well attended. Boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

Victoria, Waterloo-road.—The favoured resort of the denizens of the New-cut, who for a shilling to the boxes, sixpence to the pit, or threepence to the gallery, are regaled with a succession of entertainments of the wildest extravagance, involving an unlimited supply of murders, robberies, and other serious offences, both against morals and taste.

Astleys, Westminster-road.—Long famous for its equestrian and spectacular performances, both on the stage and in the ring. Originally built in 1774. It was burned down in 1803, and again in 1841. The present edifice, more spacious and handsome than any of its predecessors, is under the management of Mr. Cooke.

The St. James's, King-street, St. James's.—This elegant little theatre was built by Mr. Beazeley, in 1836, for Mr. Braham, who opened it for the performance of English operas, which speculation he carried on for a season or two. It has since been leased by Mr. Mitchell, the librarian, of Old Bond-street, where he has given, every year, in the season, a series of French plays and operas. On the evenings not so employed the house has occasionally been used for the exhibition

of conjuring tricks, and a variety of musical entertainments. Prices of admission to French performances: Boxes, 6s.; pit, 3s.; amphitheatre, 2s.

The Marylebone, Church-street, Paddington, is a neat little house, erected some ten or twelve years ago, and generally opened with entertainments of a creditable class.

The Queen's, John-street, Tottenham-court-road.—One of the smallest of the minors, originally built as a concert-room, some time used (about twenty years ago) for French performances, and now devoted to the humbler classes of melodramatic and fanciful extravagances. Prices, generally: Boxes, 1s.; pit, 8d.; gallery, 4d.

The Soho, Dean-street, Soho.—Built some years ago by Miss Kelly, the once celebrated actress, and intended as a school for instruction in theatrical art; it has since obtained a licence, and is used for occasional performances, chiefly by amateurs, to which, however, those who choose to pay are admitted.

The Royal Pavilion, Whitechapel-road.—A small house, occasionally open with melodramatic and other minor attractions.

The City of London, Norton Folgate.—A small house which has only been occasionally opened with performances of a minor class.

The Royal Standard.—Another house of a similar class, about a quarter of a mile northward of the last-named. Among its recent additional attractions is a grand mirror curtain.

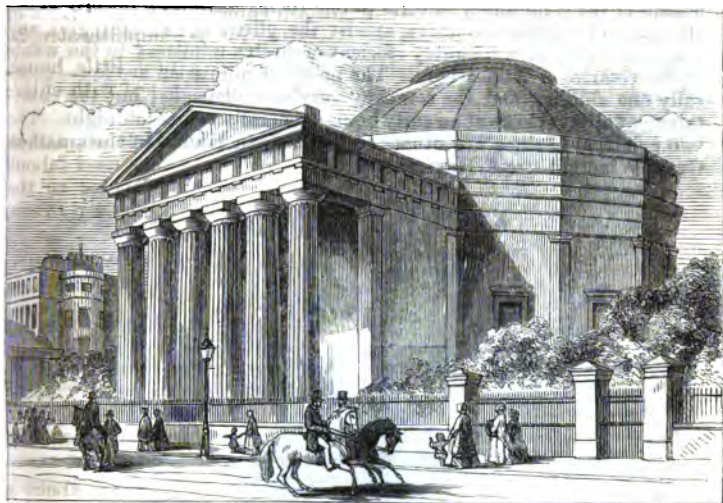
Vauxhall, on the Surrey side of Vauxhall-bridge, has long been a celebrated place of entertainment *al fresco*. Lighted with thousands of lamps in festoons and various devices; bands of music; divers performances of horsemanship, burletta, ballet, and comedy, following one another, the whole winding up with fireworks at midnight. Admission, half-a-crown.

Cremorne Gardens, Chelsea.—Another place of entertainment in a somewhat similar character, and open at a lower price—one shilling. Here dancing is the chief entertainment, which begins early in the evening and ends with the fireworks, at a little before midnight. These gardens have greatly improved under Mr. Simpson's clever management.

Surrey Zoological Gardens, Walworth-road.—This is one of the most agreeable places of resort in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, comprising the attraction of a well laid out garden, a fine collection of wild beasts, an efficient band of music, and a pyrotechnic display, of an elaborate and artistic character. The entertainments begin early, and are over by nine o'clock.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.—The gardens belonging to the Zoological Society are in the Regent's Park, with a fine collection of wild beasts, birds, and reptiles. Open daily, one shilling; Mondays, sixpence.

The Colosseum, Regent's Park.—Was originally built about the year 1826, for Mr. Horner, who exhibited within the dome a panoramic view of London, as seen from the top of St. Paul's. To this, a great variety of exhibition and entertainments have been added. Admittance, one shilling.



COLOSSEUM.

The Great Globe, Leicester-square, exhibits a map of the world on a globe, upon a large scale.

Burford's Panorama, Leicester-square.—There are generally here on view, two interesting and admirably painted panoramas of remarkable cities in various parts of the world.

CONCERT AND BALL-ROOMS.

At the head of these, in point of date, stand the Hanover-square Rooms, in the square of that name, and Willis' Rooms, King-street, St. James'. In the former the Philharmonic concerts are given, as were also, until their discontinuance a few years ago, the Ancient Concerts. Benefit concerts, also, take place on almost every day and every evening throughout the season. At Willis's Rooms are held the celebrated aristocratic *réunions* known as "*Almack's*," from the name of the man who established them in the last century. There is also a concert-room attached to her Majesty's Theatre, and another to the Princess' Theatre; but they are only occasionally used.

The great room in Exeter Hall, capable of holding 4000 persons, is decidedly the largest, and, with some defects, the best concert-room in the metropolis. St. Martin's Hall, in Long-acre, built about three years ago by Mr. Hullah, ranks next to it. It is capable of holding 3000 persons.

For the particulars of the various concerts taking place daily from noon till midnight, either at the above or other places, we must refer the reader to the advertisements and public notices.

Of late years, since the spirit of dancing has begun to infect the

masses of the community, several public rooms have been opened under the name of "Casinos," where, amidst the glitter of gas-light, gild, and gaudy decorations, a tolerably efficient orchestra ministers to the wants of the votaries of Terpsichore. The prices of admission are low—generally one shilling, and the company very miscellaneous; but the entertainment always closes at an early hour—generally before midnight. The two principal Casinos are situate respectively in High Holborn, and in Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.



ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, STRAND.

THE RIVER THAMES,

FROM ETON TO THE NORE

PENNANT, in his pleasant quarto of "Some Account of London," says :—
"I should speak with the prejudices of a true Englishman, were I to dignify the Thames with the title of the chief of rivers." He then qualifies his patriotism with its just claim to that of first of island rivers ; adding, "there is no river in any part of Europe which can boast of more utility in bringing farther from the ocean the largest commercial ships ; nor is there any which can bring the riches of the universe to their very capital." If these observations were applicable in the last century (when they were written), how much more characteristic must they be of the spectacle of wealth and power which this magnificent river presents in our day to the spectator from either parapet of London-bridge ! The "very head" of this renowned stream lies "in a secluded dell, overhung with a luxuriant canopy of foliage ;" yet, as if foreboding its greatness, the crystal water gushes from out the rock, whirls, and starts

Off with a sally and a flash of speed,
As if it scorned both resting-place and rest.

Then, as the mind's eye tracks the sinuous stream from its solitary head in its majestic course to the metropolis, we shall not fail to be struck alike with the glowing imagery and truthful beauty of the poet's celebrated lines—

From his oozy bed
Old Father THAMES advanced his reverend head :
His tresses dropp'd with dew, and o'er the stream
His shining horns diffused a golden gleam.
Graved on his urn appear'd the moon, that guides
His swelling waters, and alternate tides.
The figured *streams* in waves of silver roll'd,
And on his banks Augusta rose in gold.
Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
Who swell with tributary urns his flood :
First, the famed authors of his ancient name,
The winding *Isis* and the fruitful *Thame* ;
The *Kennet* swift, for silver eels renowned ;
The *Loddon* slow, with verdant alders crown'd ;
Coln, whose dark streams his flow'ry islands lave ;
And chalky *Wey*, that rolls a milky wave :
The blue transparent *Vandalis* appears ;
And gulphy *Lea* his sedgy tresses rears ;
And sullen *Mole*, that hides his diving flood ;
And silent *Darent*, stain'd with British blood.

Pope's Windsor Forest.

Before, however, we start with the reader upon our descriptive tour, as an accompaniment to the Picture-Map, let us glance, in a few lines, at

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RIVER.

The Thames was known by the name of *Temys*, or *Thames*, at least as early as the seventh century, if not long before—even in the Roman times; and it was so called, in the upper part of its course, long prior to its junction with the river Tame; where, according to Camden, “the Tame and Isis uniting, do, as it were, join hands in wedlock, and with their streams unite their names.” The Thames may properly be said to owe its origin to the confluence of several small streams which issue from the eastern side of the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, the most remote of which has been, from time immemorial, called the *Thames Head*. This is a copious spring, rising near the village of Tarlton, about three miles to the south-west of Cirencester. In the summer season, however, a long drought renders this spring so nearly dry as to appear little otherwise than a large dell, interspersed with weeds and stones. At about a mile from its source, the stream receives a considerable accession from various springs; and here the Thames river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, according to Ireland, “though not more than nine feet wide in the summer months, becomes in the winter season such a torrent as to overflow the neighbouring meadows for many miles around.”

A tourist has thus pleasantly described the Thames Head—which, however, must not be confounded with “the very head” already referred to, and issues from “Seven Springs,” about three miles south of Cheltenham:—“After a long ascent (says our tourist), you come to some solitary grassy hills; on the top of these, under the shade of two or three alders, is a little group of plashy springs, which trickle away, forming, as far as the eye can follow them, an insignificant brook. Such is the infant modesty of the proud Thames! I felt a tide of poetry come over my mind as I thought how, but a few hours ago, and a few miles hence, I had seen these same waters covered with a thousand vessels; but this glorious stream, in its short course, bears on its bosom more ships, more treasures, and more human beings, than any of its colossal brethren; how the capital of the world lies on its banks, and, by her own omnipotent commerce, may be said almost to rule the four quarters of the globe.”

Although the Thames rises in Gloucestershire, it soon enters Wiltshire, and runs eastward to Cricklade, in that county, receiving in its passage the waters of the river Churn; thence it flows on to Lechlade, being joined in its course by the Coln and the Lech. It then pursues a winding direction between the counties of Oxford and Berks, its stream being augmented by the rivers Windrush, Cherwell, and Thame, flowing from the north; and the Och, the Kennet, and the Loddon, from the south. Passing by Windsor and Eton, its channel divides Middlesex from Surrey, throughout the whole extent of their devious and opposing shores.

After receiving the tributary waters of the Coln, the Thames flows between the towns of Staines and Egham, and passing by Chertsey to

Weybridge, is there joined by the river Wey, from the south-west of Surrey; thence it takes its course by Walton-on-Thames to West and East Moulsey, between which places it is joined by the Mole, another river of Surrey. After proceeding eastward to Thames Ditton, it takes a northward course, and passes the towns of Hampton, Kingston, and Richmond. Then flowing between Brentford and Kew, it receives the Braine, or Brent, from the north. It next winds between Chiswick, Hammersmith, Fulham, and Chelsea, on the northern bank; and Barnes, Putney, and Battersea, on the south; the little river Wandle falling into it near Wandsworth. Thence proceeding to the north-east, its broad stream separates the cities of Westminster and London from their long-extended southern suburbs, Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe. It next divides the counties of Essex and Kent, from both of which it receives several tributary streams (the Medway being the most important of the whole), and, gradually expanding into an arm of the sea, it unites its waves with the German Ocean about the point called the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Shoebury Ness. From the original spring at Thames Head to the termination of its course, the length of this noble river is about 230 miles; of which nearly 190 miles are navigable. At its source, the stream is computed to be about 280 feet above the level of low-water mark at London-bridge. Between this and Westminster-bridge, the mean velocities of the flood and ebb are—flood, three miles an hour; extreme, three and a-half; ebb, three and one-sixth; extreme, three and three-fourths.*

A RIVER HOLIDAY.

A pleasant writer has thus sketched the temptation of a bright summer's day to a Londoner:—

"On such a soft, sunny, balmy morning as this, the eye and the mind are athirst for the green fields: desire of the country asserts its supremacy like an instinct, and we cannot, do what we will, expel it from our thoughts. We are restless, unsatisfied, and melancholy, like men in love; and so we are—in love with Nature; and it is the memory of her sweet face, and the pleasures we have erewhile enjoyed in her society, that now haunt us like a vision of delight. We cannot get on with our work within doors; and, without, how tantalizing the clear blue sky, transfixed by a thousand staring chimney-pots, and the balmy breeze wafting along city odours and city dust! The sunbeams, gilding paddles that the watering-carts have left, mock our town imprisonment with their glancing! we feel as prisoners in a dungeon, when noontide lets a downward ray of sunlight into their miserable cell. We are mewed up; and, while flowers are springing from the grassy turf, the birds singing on every spray, and the little flies swarming in the sunny beam, we are here impounded between double files of ugly brick houses, hard flags under our feet, a Babel of discordant sounds around us, and nothing of quiet, beautiful Nature visible but the narrow strip of heaven's azure overhead! 'Tis too much; we can stand it no longer!"

* Abridged from Brayley's "New History of Surrey."

Of all holidays enjoyed by the Londoner, there is nothing like a ramble on his famous river, east or west of London-bridge. Compared with this, a railway excursion is a very monotonous affair: the iron road, with its sulphurous clouds from the blatant locomotive, must not be placed in comparison with the "silver-winding way" of the Thames. True it is that steam has not yet accomplished such wonders by river as by rail; but what the tourist loses in speed he surely gains in the full enjoyment of the delightful scenery of his river, which is so richly fraught with interest, so laden with poetic association, and so freighted with the golden stores of the past, and the ready wealth of the present, that it were but an act of thankless nature to be whirled through such sweet delights at railway rate. Our Holiday Ramble shall, therefore, be by river; and start we from classic Eton.

The river now takes a sharp turn, and we soon reach Old Windsor Ferry, and the village of *Datchet*, where the Richmond, Windsor, and Staines Railway has a station; and a wooden bridge crosses the river. You will, perhaps, look out for Falstaff's Datchet Mead and "the muddy ditch close by the Thames side:" the mead is now enclosed by a wall. Datchet is a favourite resort of anglers; and on the river is an eyot belonging to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. Sir Henry Wotton and Izaak Walton here enjoyed together the amusement of the rod and line. At Datchet, too, Charles II. was wont to exercise his angling skill, commemorated by Lord Rochester:—

Methinks I see our mighty monarch stand,
His pliant angle trembling in his hand.
* * * * *
But see, he now does up from Datchet come,
Laden with spoils of slaughter'd gudgeons, home.

We are now fairly beneath the terraced heights of

WINDSOR, AND ITS ROYAL CASTLE.

In the neighbourhood of the Castle there is excellent gudgeon fishing, and a few trout may be taken. Benjamin West, the President of the Royal Academy, during his stay at Windsor, was very successful in taking trout in the sharp stream below the old bridge. The name of Windsor is from Windlesofra, or Windleshore, from the winding course of the Thames at this point. This, however, relates to old Windsor (about two miles south-east of new Windsor), where our Saxon kings had a palace, and the Confessor kept court. By him it was granted to the monks of Westminster, who exchanged it with the Conqueror. William soon built a fortress on the site of the present Castle: it was enlarged by Henry I., who removed there from the Saxon palace at old Windsor, and there kept Pentecost, or *Whitsuntide*, A.D. 1110; so that Windsor Castle has been a Royal residence for 739 years. With both Edward I. and II., it was a frequent and favoured abode. Edward III. was born at Windsor; and he raised the Castle to its present form and magnitude, under the direction of William of Wykeham, at *one shilling per day*, King's wages! The round tower, the general plan of the Castle, its flanking towers, and heavy gateways, are all manifestly Edwardian. The chapel of St. George was built by Edward IV. and Henry VII. and VIII., and the tomb-house by Wolsey. Henry VIII.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

rebuilt the great gate of the lower ward ; and Charles II. lengthened the northern terrace to 1870 feet, thus making it the noblest walk in Europe. The restoration of the entire pile has been the work of 20 years, at the cost of more than a million ; but no expenditure of the public money has been more satisfactory. The Round Tower is the grand feature : its entire height above the quadrangle is 148 feet ; and, as says the poet Bowles, "most imposing is its distant view, when the broad banner floats or sleeps in the sunshine, amidst the intense blue of the summer skies ; whilst its picturesque and ancient architectural vastness harmonises with the decaying and gnarled oaks, coëval with so many departed Monarchs." In short, in Windsor, England's history is presented to the eye : the fancies of a thousand years crowded together into one instant.

A bird's-eye view of the Thames from this point, shows the river

To sweep
Round Windsor's castled steep
His waters to the distant deep ;
Now hid behind some rising mound,
Some swell of intervening ground,
Or woods, whose waving top betrays
The distant windings of his maze ;
Now to one sheet of silver spread ;
Now foaming in his narrowing bed ;
As though some guardian goddess gave
Her brightness to the crystal wave.

The north-west view of the Castle from the river is very fine. The Terrace is seen in its full extent, commencing with King John's Tower and Queen Elizabeth's Gallery. The architectural line is next broken

by George the Fourth's Tower, the Cornwall Tower, and the Brunswick Tower, 100 feet high; whilst the Keep towers above all, nearly in the centre of the plan. The "slopes," clothed with rich verdure, form a foreground to this magnificent picture.

The iron bridge at Windsor connects that town in Berkshire with Eton in Bucks; in either direction, the breadth and picturesqueness of the Thames is here very striking. Eton, with its ancient chapel and group of venerable buildings comprising the College, is a landscape gem, enshrined in the lyrics of Gray:—

Ye distant spires, ye antique towers,
That crown the watery glade,
Where grateful science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade:
And yet that from the stately brow
Of Windsor's heights th' expanse below
Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey;
Whose turf, whose shade, whose flow'rs among
Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver winding way!

Some information for viewing Windsor Castle may be useful.

The following State Rooms are now open to the public:—The Queen's Audience Chamber, the Vandyke Room, the State Ante-room, the Grand Staircase, the Grand Vestibule, the Waterloo Chamber, the Grand Reception Room, St. George's Hall, the Guard Chamber, and the Queen's Presence Chamber. These apartments are shown to the public in the order above given, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Domenic Colnaghi, printsellers, 14, Pall-mall East; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Ackermann and Co., printsellers, 96, Strand; of whom, also, guide-books may be obtained for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day on which they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are—from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, between eleven and four; and from the 1st of November to the 31st of March, between eleven and three. Every facility is afforded to visitors to obtain tickets of admission at Windsor Castle, by applying to Mr. Roberts, at the Winchester Tower.

Staines Bridge has three flat segmental arches, of granite, with remarkably small piers, from the design of Mr. George Rennie; it was opened by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, in 1832. Adjoining, on the Middlesex bank, is the town of Staines, whence the bridge extends to Egham, on the opposite bank. A little northward of the bridge is the City Boundary Stone, inscribed "God preserve the City of London, A.D. 1280." This marks the limit of the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction over the Thames, the fish of which, not less than the navigation, are, from here to Yantlett Creek, below Gravesend, under his Conservancy, and are protected by certain laws and regulations. From Staines down to Chertsey deeps, the angler may find some tolerable sport.

The inspection of the river, or, as it is termed, "The Lord Mayor's View of the Thames," is an affair of state and conviviality; when his Lordship and party proceed to Oxford by land and thence down the

river in the gilded state barge, with gay shallops, &c. The last "View" took place on August 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1846, in the mayoralty of the late Alderman John Johnson. At the boundary stone at Staines, the civic party disembark, there is wine drank on the stone, money thrown among the spectators, &c.; and such Sheriffs and Aldermen as are not "Free of the Waters," are *bumped* at the stone.

Nearly opposite Staines, and at a short distance from Egham is Cooper's Hill, "where the muses sport:"—

On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow!
Here his first lays majestic Denham sung.

Just above Staines, the "crystal Coln" separates Middlesex from Bucks, and flows into the Thames. The fishing commences in May, and the former river abounds with roach, dace, chub, perch, and pike.

Adjoining Egham, on the north side, and extending a considerable distance along the borders of the Thames westward, is the celebrated Runnimede, the identical old spot where King John signed *Magna Charta*, June 15, 1215:—

Thou, who the verdant plain dost traverse here,
Whilst Thames among his willows, from thy view
Retires, O stranger! stay thee, and the scene
Around contemplate well.

AKENSIDE.

These lines are from an inscription written for a commemorative column to have been set up at Runnimede, in the last century, a design not likely to be executed in ours, when sensible and liberal men look on *Magna Charta* itself as the result of an uninteresting squabble between the King and the Barons. The name of the meadow, Runnemead, *quasi* Running-mead, has suggested the use of it as a race-course: races are held here on the last Tuesday and two following days in August; and the late King, William IV., gave a hundred guinea plate to be run for. The *Magna Charta* celebrity is also claimed for "Charter Island," on the opposite side of the Thames, where a refreshment room has been built for visitors; but this claim is set aside by the Charter itself stating to have been signed "in the meadow called *Runnimede*, between Windsor and Staines." At Ankerwyke, on the opposite bank, is a yew-tree in full vigour, though held to be older than *Magna Charta*.

Chertsey Bridge is 20 miles from London, and is of stone: there are two deeps here. The market-town of Chertsey lies in Surrey, at a short distance from the Thames. The church is one of the best in the county; and the curfew-bell is tolled here from Michaelmas to Lady-day. A few fragments of famous Chertsey Abbey are traceable; and Mr. Holland believed the Abbey Mill River to contain jack, perch, chub, &c., "probably the descendants of those fish which fed the brethren of the noble monastery planted on its banks." In the town is the house wherein

The last accents flow'd from Cowley's tongue.

About a mile above Chertsey Bridge, on the Middlesex bank, lies the rural village of Laleham.

The *River Wey* next debouches into the Thames, and near it is the village of Weybridge, with Oatlands, its villas, and pleasure-grounds, and romantic grotto. Above, is Shepperton, on the Middlesex bank,

where the deeps are well stored with roach and dace, chub and barbel; and off Oatlands Park are jack, perch, &c., especially in the spring.

Walton Bridge next crosses the river; and a short distance above is Cowey Stakes, where Cæsar is believed, by some antiquaries, to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons; and stakes have been found in the bed of the river, as described by the British chronicler. The village of Walton is seen on the Surrey bank, just below the bridge, with the railway passing near it, from Kingston. The church has some Norman columns, and very curious brasses; and in the vestry is a "Gossip's Bridle," presented to the parish in 1633, by a person named Chester, who lost a valuable estate through a careless woman's talk. It is inscribed:—

Chester presents Walton with a Bridle,
To curb women's tongues that talk too idle.

Sunbury, with its church, its lock and weir, is seen on the Middlesex bank; and higher up, on the same side of the river, is Shepperton, with its little church-tower, rising from a group of trees and houses. The stream is here narrowed by thick banks of osiers.

HAMPTON COURT.

Hampton Court, which has a charm for thousands of pleasure-seekers from the dense and dusty vastness of London; and, thanks to our gentle Queen, one of the first acts of her reign was to throw open this Palace and its artistic treasures to the humblest of her subjects. The right royal road to Hampton Court is, undoubtedly, by the Thames; this was Wolsey's route hither from Whitehall, and his successors so travelled between Hampton and Greenwich, then a royal residence. For nearly two centuries afterwards, it was the fashion for the rich, under canopied barges, to glide on the smooth river in silence, broken only by the measured music from the oars of their liveried rowers. In our time, this is accomplished for a trifle by steam; and steamers ply from the metropolis as far as Hampton Bridge itself. The residents on the banks of the Thames above Hampton Court need not be reminded what a delightful means of reaching Hampton their clear, lively river offers—rowing up or punting down, and being towed back by an up-country barge. However, there is the railway for land-loving excursionists.

From the Ditton bank of the Thames, just above the *débouchement* of the Mole, the regal edifice appears in a charming point of view, ill adapted as are the long and almost unbroken lines of the south and east fronts to aid this effect. It is true, that from this point the older parts of the Palace are not the most prominent; and we have Wren's less picturesque front, built for William III., with a glimpse of the gable line of the Tudor Hall; but the bright river, the foreground trees, and the private garden terraces, "in which Watteau would have rejoiced, as backgrounds for his satin and brocaded dames," all make up a delightful picture. Mr. Howitt, too, has well described the Thames to be here "unmuddled by commerce, but flowing free and pure, amidst the greenest meadows, scattered villas, and trees overhanging its clear waters, and adding to its glad aspect the richness of their beauty."

The Palace stands amid a sea of woodland foliage, and resembles a little town in its extent; and well it may, for it covers eight acres. A glimpse of the west entrance from the Thames, through the old elms,



HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

with the river sparkling between them, is very fine. As you approach nearer Hampton Bridge, you see more of the old palace, with its decorated Tudor chimney shafts—"windpipes of good hospitalitie"—and other quaint little picturesque bits. But, we have rather to do with the river views of the Palace than its interior. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to reflect how many thousand persons visit the magnificent old Palace every month in the fine season; how it has been made the daily resort of any and of all of the English people who choose to tread the pavements, and disport themselves in the gardens, and gaze on the works of art which for ages were wont to be only accessible to the few. Altogether, excepting Windsor Castle, Hampton Court Palace is the most attractive and historical show-place in the kingdom. It is open to the public every day of the week, except Friday. Hampton Court has a deep, called the Water Galley, two hundred yards long, being from the summer-house of the Palace to the eastward: it affords perch and roach, and a few trout. The river then assumes a new character, from being so intersected by islands, that it forms narrow channels only. The verdure is exquisite, and the tall elms are truly majestic.

Hampton Court Bridge is of wood, and was built about 1778: it stands upon piles, and consists of ten openings. Above the bridge, where the river forms a long curve between East and West Moulsey, is the wide flat, Moulsey Hurst, where Hampton Races are held in June. Opposite, to the right of the bridge, is seen the new church of Hampton. This village has long been the favourite resort of anglers; the deep (for barbel and roach) is opposite the villa formerly occupied by Garrick. The weirs between Hampton Court and Hampton, and at Sunbury, in May and June, contain good trout.

Below is *Thames Ditton*, with its pleasant river-side inn (the Swan) ; it is well known among anglers : fine barbel and gudgeons may be taken here, as well as roach, perch, dace, and chub, with sometimes a jack and a trout. From Ditton to Kingston-bridge, and thence to Richmond, including Teddington and Twickenham, there is some good fishing, especially in Teddington-meadows ; and in the Deeps of Twickenham there is capital roach and dace fishing. At Moulsey, opposite Hampton-bridge, the silent Mole falls into the Thames, and a portion is preserved for subscribing anglers. There are plenty of deep swims, with jack, roach, dace, chub, pope, bream, perch, eels, &c.

The Legislature, for the purpose of preserving the fish in the Thames, has prohibited angling during March, April, and May ; and an association of the lovers of the Art, known as *The Thames Angling Preservation Society*, has done good service by its exertions to ensure the observance of the law, and to render the waters of the Thames rife with sport. Illegal fishing is all but abolished ; and the result is, an increase in the quantity and quality of all kinds of fish in the river.

Next is *Kingston*, which has been a place of note from "the Saxon's times," some of whose monarchs were crowned here. It is a corporate town, and has two churches, and the place has many bits of antiquity : the Town Hall was rebuilt in handsome Italian style in 1840. There has been a bridge here for many centuries ; the present bridge of five arches, was completed in 1828. Kingston has long been noted for its public games, the only relic of which is foot-ball, played in the town on Shrove Tuesday : the custom dates from the head of a Danish general having been thus kicked about the place on a Shrove Tuesday. The South Western Railway passes within a mile of Kingston, where a "railway town" has sprung up.

Teddington, its church and locks, lie nearly opposite Kingston ; and from the village is the famous chesnut road through Bushy-park to Hampton Court—the very Tempé of pic-nic parties. From Teddington-lock to Windsor plenty of gudgeons are found from June till August ; when roach, dace, and barbel fishing commences, and continues till Christmas ; and Teddington is the first place in the river where trout are taken.

Twickenham lies in a bend of the river bank. Pope's Villa and Strawberry-hill have been dismantled within these few years ; but in Twickenham Church is the medallion monument to Pope erected by Bishop Warburton. The Twickenham bank is adorned with many tasteful mansions, whose grounds boast of luxuriant trees, or slope to the water's edge embellished with clumps of brilliant flowers. Twickenham Ait, on which stands the Eel-pie House, is a little below the deep ; and some large chub may be taken under the horse-chesnut trees, on the west end of this island. Among the notabilities must not be forgotten Orleans House, which was for some years tenanted by Louis Philippe, when Duke of Orleans, and is now the property of his widow, the ex-queen Amelie. In the parish are grown great quantities of strawberries, raspberries, and peas, for the Londoners. We soon reach one of the most splendid localities on the river,

RICHMOND.

On a bright summer's day, the beautiful scenery of Richmond and the river reminds one of the olden appellation of the place, *Shene*, or *Sheen*, bright or splendid. Mr. Hofland has left us an unaffected picture of the peculiar charm of the place:—"The amateur painter may find here abundance of subjects on which to exercise his pencil, or gratify his taste for nature and art; admiration of the former, and knowledge of the latter, being alike called into action by the scenery around him. The placid stream, verifying Denham's description—

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full—

presents on one side emerald turf, of the finest texture and brightest verdure, lofty elms, interspersed with chesnuts, poplars, acacias, and all the lighter shrubs, shading noble mansions with hanging gardens, and elegant cottages *ornés*; while, on the other, is seen the ancient village of Richmond, rising terrace-wise, and exhibiting every form of stately and of rural dwelling. A peculiar air of cheerfulness every where pervades the scene, which is alike remote from the noise and confusion attendant on the metropolis, and the sequestration which belongs to isolated dwellings in more remote districts. The pleasures of society, the tranquillity of retirement, are nowhere better combined, and completely enjoyed, than in this beautiful village and its vicinity." The bridge connects Richmond with Twickenham: it consists of five stone arches, and was built from Payne and Couse's design, in 1779. The olden celebrities of Richmond are too numerous to be pressed into a page; of its Tudor palace, a gateway remains, on the Green.

Here Thomson sung the Seasons, and their change;

and the poet lies buried in the old church; where also rest Mrs. Yates, the tragic actress, and her husband, and Edmund Kean. The Royal Park abounds with fine forest scenery, and the herd of fallow and red deer is very numerous. One of the lodges is the residence of Lord John Russell; and on the hill side the Marquis of Lansdowne has a mansion, embosomed in shrubbery and picturesque wood. These statesmen, by the way, are not by some scores the first who have found relief from the fatigues of office amidst the "pendant woods" and embowering walks of Richmond. The highest point in the Park commands views of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with the Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow hills; but Windsor Castle has been shut out of the prospect by the new plantation near the terrace. Lord Byron provokingly describes the prospect as all smoke and water; Thomson and Maurice have, however, enshrined its beauties in the amber of their verse; though the former modifies his enthusiasm with the line—

To where the silver Thames first rural grows.

From the hill there is a delightful forest walk to Petersham and Ham House, with a fine gallery of portraits by Vandyck and Lely, and tapestry, carvings, &c. At Richmond, the angler will find the first and most extensive deep or preserve on the river. The best station for barbel is about 200 yards above the bridge, from the middle of August to the end of October: the dace are also here very large. "To make

the most of a day at Richmond, the neap tide should be chosen, that is, when it is high water at London-bridge at six A.M. It will then be high water at Richmond between eight and nine in the morning, with but little tide: you may then commence at nine, and continue to fish till seven, when it will be flood, and you will then have the best hour's fishing of the whole day."—(Hofland's "British Angler.") Of the steamers we need say little. Many boats leave the metropolis in the morning, and reach Richmond in about two hours. The railway, whose bridge crosses the Thames here, affords a much quicker but far less agreeable transit.

Isleworth, with its picturesque ivy-mantled church tower, is next reached. And now, a few words as to Thames fishing. The salmon has been driven from the river by the gas-works and steam navigation; though many were taken formerly of a peculiarly fine quality, at Mortlake, Isleworth, and other places. "Richmond and Kew afford some good swims, in which barbel, roach, dace, &c. are taken. From Richmond to Isleworth there is good perch fishing. Except when the tide is flowing, roach and dace may be taken almost all the way from Richmond-bridge to Kew-bridge, by angling off the towing-path."—(Carpenter's "Angler's Assistant.")

Sion House and grounds, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, are seen by retracing our course to the river, which appears to unite with the gardens. The mansion, built on the site of an Augustine monastery, by the Protector Somerset, became the residence of Lady Jane Grey, who was conducted from hence to the Tower. The grounds form a fine lawn, extending from Isleworth to Brentford.

Kew-bridge, of seven stone arches, completed in 1789, was sold some years since for 22,000*l*. A little higher on the Middlesex bank is Brentford, the county town, where members of Parliament are elected. Here the Brent falls into the Thames. The town is a long, straggling street, which George II. liked from its resemblance to "Yarmany." Kew lies across the bridge. The church stands upon Kew-green: it was greatly enlarged through the munificence of King William IV., after whose decease, in 1838, nearly 5000*l*. were found to have been set aside for the completion of the work. In the church is buried the King's brother, the duke of Cambridge, the youngest son of George III. In the churchyard are buried Meyer, Zoffany and Gainsborough, the distinguished painters. Adjoining Kew-green is the residence of the Duchess of Cambridge. The old red brick "Palace" was occupied by Queen Charlotte as a nursery for her children; and here she expired in 1818. The Pagoda was designed in imitation of the Chinese Taa in 1757; it consists of ten stories, 163 feet in height. There are several other ornamental buildings in the grounds; besides an observatory, used for some time by the British Association for the advancement of Science. The Botanic Gardens at Kew are open to the public from one till six every day, the entrance being from Kew-green. The new Palmhouse is perhaps the finest in Europe; its total length is 362ft. 6in.; the ribs and columns are of wrought iron, and the roof is glazed with sheet glass, slightly tinged with green; the floor is of perforated cast iron, under which are laid the pipes, &c. for warming with hot water; and the smoke is conveyed from the furnaces by a flue, 479 feet, to an ornamental shaft or tower, 60 feet in height. The cost of this magnifi-



INTERIOR OF PALM-HOUSE, KEW.

cent Palm-house has been upwards of 30,000*l*. The gardens are visited by many thousand persons every season; and, under the judicious curatorship of Sir W. J. Hooker, have been greatly extended and improved:—

So sits enthroned in vegetable pride
Imperial Kew, by Thames's glistening side;
Obedient sails from realms unfurrowed bring,
For her the unnamed progeny of spring.

Among the rarities here, is a weeping willow, raised from that which overshadowed Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena; the Egyptian papyrus; the bread-fruit tree from the South Sea Islands; the cocoa-nut, coffee, and cow-trees; the banana and cycas (sago); the gigantic tussack grass, &c. In short, a more delightful addition has not of late been made to the public recreation than in the extension of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

Next is the handsome three-arched iron bridge, which, diverging from the Richmond Railway, carries the loop line from Barnes across

the Thames to Smallberry-green, and within a short distance of the Horticultural Society's gardens.

Chiswick, with its church, tower, and spire, lies next. Here are the remains of Kent, the gardener; Lord Macartney and Chardin, the travellers; Ralph, the architectural critic; Louthembourg, the painter; Hogarth, with an epitaph by Garrick; and Mary, Countess of Faulconberg, daughter of Oliver Cromwell; and here, too, is the Duke of Devonshire's Palladian Villa, where Fox died, in 1806, and Canning, in 1827.

After passing Chiswick, on the Middlesex bank, and Mortlake, on the Surrey side, we reach

Hammersmith Suspension-bridge, completed by W. T. Clarke, in 1827, at a cost of about 80,000*l.* Unlike other suspension-bridges, this has part of the roadway supported on, and not hanging from the main chains. On the Surrey side, a number of elegant villas form New Barnes. The church of the old village is one of the most ancient in the neighbourhood of London; and at the manor-house lived Jacob Tonson, who built here a gallery for the portraits of the celebrated Kit Cat Club.

Putney has an ancient church, with Bishop West's beautiful chapel, in the style of Henry the Seventh's, at Westminster. The Bishop and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, contemporaries, were both natives of Putney; the father of one being a baker, and of the other, a blacksmith. Both fell victims to Henry the Eighth; Cromwell was beheaded, and Bishop West died of grief at the loss of his sovereign's favour. Gibbon the historian was also born at Putney, and went to school at Kingston. In the village is the College for Civil Engineers. The river now takes a sharp turn, and we soon reach

Fulham, which is the great fruit and kitchen garden, north of the Thames, for the supply of London. The church is of stone, and has a stone tower of the 14th century, which, a few years since, was restored, and in part rebuilt, under the able superintendence of Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S. This church and churchyard have been the burial-place of all the prelates of the See of London since the Restoration, except Bishop Porteus. The manor-house of Fulham has been the palace of the Bishops of London from the seventh century; the present house is of brick, and was in part built in the reign of Henry VII.; and the grounds are surrounded by a moat. In a small house, near the church, and facing the river, died Theodore Hook, the popular novelist.

Putney Bridge, with the twin villages of Fulham and Putney, is next reached. The bridge is of wood, and was erected in 1729, by subscription. Alongside the piles, for about two hours before low water, some large roach may be taken.

Cremorne House lies at a short distance above Battersea Bridge, on the right bank: the mansion was formerly the elegant villa of Lord Cremorne, who had here a fine collection of Italian and Flemish pictures; and adjoining was the residence of Dr. Hoadley (brother of the Bishop), the author of the "Suspicious Husband." Cremorne has been converted into a place of public entertainment, for which the grounds are admirably adapted; and shoals of company are landed here from steam-boats. The gardens have all the delights of Vauxhall, without the costliness.

Battersea Bridge is next reached ; it was built of wood, in 1771, and is altogether unworthy of its position across a river spanned by some of the finest bridges in the world. The village of Battersea is chiefly remarkable for its association with Lord Bolingbroke, who was born in the family mansion here, and who lies beneath a stately tomb in the church. In a parlour of the mansion, Pope wrote his "Essay on Man." A very picturesque "Decorated" church has been erected at Lower Battersea.

Battersea is noticeable as the first fishing-station : formerly Black-friars and Westminster-bridges were favourite places of resort, but various causes have driven the fish further up the river. Good roach and dace-fishing may be had during July, August, September, and October, from a boat fastened to the piles of Battersea-bridge ; and the same kind of fishing may also be had at Putney-bridge. Two hours before and one after flood are the best periods for these stations. Among Thames fish, trout are few in number ; pike and jack are more numerous ; and the following fish are abundant in all parts of the Thames, from Battersea-bridge upwards, viz. perch, barbel, chub, eels, lampreys, flounders, roach, dace, gudgeons, bleak, pope, ruffe, and minnows ; and, in some places, fine carp and tench are taken. In the rich alluvial soil of Battersea, great quantities of asparagus are grown.

Chelsea, with its river-side walk, is enlivened by the crowds flocking to its steamboat piers ; but its olden celebrity is well nigh forgotten, and the buns are nearly as rare as the china. Sir Thomas More's house was taken down more than a century ago by Sir Hans Sloane ; but there is the old church whither the Chancellor went : at one angle of the churchyard is Sloane's mystic egg-and-serpent tomb. Near the Hospital is the famous Botanic Garden of the Apothecaries Company, founded by Sir Hans, whose statue is in the grounds, as well as a pair of guardian cedars.

Chelsea Hospital is next seen to the right, extending 800 feet in length—a noble monument of national munificence and gratitude. In 1833, its stately gardens, which had long been closed to the public, were re-opened for their gratification. The Hospital and its soldier pensioners should be seen ; the chapel and hall, with their war-standards and paintings, are also worth inspection. To the benevolent Sir Stephen Fox is attributed the building of this Hospital :—"No matter," says Faulkner, "with whom the idea may have originated, whether with him, with his master (Charles II.), or with Nell Gwynne, it is certain that but for his exertions the project would have come to nothing." Opposite the Hospital terrace is "the Red House," about 50 yards west of which, Cæsar is believed, by some antiquaries, to have forded the Thames. Here an iron bridge is in course of construction : it will be of novel and picturesque design, altogether unlike any other Thames bridge ; and will lead directly to Battersea-park.

Vauxhall Bridge, communicating with Millbank, is next reached : it had four successive engineers—Dodd, Bentham, Rennie, and Walker. It is of iron, with stone piers, has nine arches, and cost upwards of 300,000*l.* The width of the river is here 900 feet. It was commenced in 1811, and opened in 1816.

Vauxhall Gardens, higher up, merit passing notice, though rather for

their older celebrity than their present fortune: their fame is upwards of a century and a half old; but all recollections of Sir Samuel Moreland, by whom the gardens were originally planted, of Addison and Steele's Vauxhall, and Hogarth and Hayman's pictures, have been swept away by the insatiate demands for novelty.

We are now beginning to escape from the smoke of the great town; but tall chimneys still threaten us occasionally with their blackening clouds. To the left are steam-boat piers; and close by a not unpicturesque windmill is the landing-place for passengers by the South-Western and Richmond, Windsor, and Staines Railways.

The *Penitentiary*, at Millbank, was built some thirty years since, at a cost of half a million, for the industrial reform of prisoners: the prison is octagonal in form, and incloses about eighteen acres. To the right is a healthier indication—a vast extent of buildings, which have sprung up almost within the present century, upon a site hitherto a waste. Such is, in part, the city of palace-houses, to which has been given the *nom de circonstance* of Belgravia.

Lambeth Palace, on the opposite side of the river, is, in many respects, the most interesting antiquarian pile in the suburbs. Its lofty gateway towers are fine specimens of early brickwork, as is also the Prison House of the Lollards. This has been for more than six centuries the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and, as each primate has kept the establishment in repair, or added to its appurtenances, it presents a rare aspect of stately grandeur; the well-timbered grounds, too, aid its picturesqueness, as seen from the river. Within its patriarchal shade is the old parish church of Lambeth, with a tower of the time of Edward IV., lately restored; and the body of the church rebuilt in 1852.

The New Houses of Parliament, with their river front, upwards of 800 feet in length, are seen to great advantage from this point. The "New Palace," as it is termed, will eventually be a truly magnificent pile, including ancient Westminster Hall in the plan. To the right is Westminster Abbey, built, by the way, upon a close fine sand, and secured only by its very broad, wide-spreading foundations. The church and its richly-decorated chapel of Henry VII. are fine architectural studies; and the monuments of kings, warriors, statesmen, philosophers, and poets, which it enshrines, must ever render it dear to English memories.

Westminster Bridge has been an expensive job from first to last. Labeyle, the architect, states the quantity of stone contained in it to be nearly double that employed in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was opened in 1757; and its repair within the last forty years has cost nearly half a million of money! The balustraded parapet was removed in 1846. Mr. Barry, by the way, has proposed to substitute for this patched-up stone bridge a five-arched iron structure, in the Gothic style, and of light and graceful design.

We next reach the mansions in Whitehall-gardens, among which that of Sir Robert Peel rarely fails to attract attention. In this locality was the ancient Palace of Whitehall, a royal abode from 1530 to 1697, when the whole was burned, except the Banqueting-house, now remaining; and which, though used as a chapel, has never been consecrated. In Whitehall-yard, adjoining, is the United Service Museum, which may

be inspected gratuitously every day, by the introduction of an order from a member of the institution.

Northumberland House and Gardens are next passed: their front is modern, the only ancient part of the mansion being the centre of the Strand front, of the time of James I.

The Hungerford Suspension Bridge communicates with Hungerford-market—a noble provision for public convenience, but ill-requited by public patronage: the design is cleverly adapted from a Roman market. At Hungerford is the great focus of the Thames steam navigation; it being calculated that upwards of a million persons embark and land at this point annually. The Suspension-bridge, by Brunel, is a fine specimen of mechanical skill: it consists of two brick piers in the Italian style, over which are carried the chains, forming a triple span, the central one being $676\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or 110 feet wider than the Menai-bridge; the length between the abutments is 1352 feet; weight of the bridge 700,000 tons; the viaduct being twenty-eight feet above high water, or three feet higher than the crown of the centre arch of Waterloo-bridge. The toll is one half-penny at either end for foot passengers only.

The Adelphi Terrace is another instance of what individual taste and liberality have done towards the embellishment of the metropolis; the prospect from this point is indescribably beautiful. We must not pass over the richly ornamented Water-gate on the terrace facing the end of Buckingham-street; this was the work of Inigo Jones, and is all that remains of the princely mansion of the Duke of Buckingham—telling of the pageant splendour of the Thames in the olden time. In the last house towards the river, on the east side of Buckingham-street, lodged Peter the Great.

The Shot Tower, to the left of Waterloo-bridge, exceeds in architectural beauty many of our public structures, and has been pronounced finer than the monument of Wren.

Waterloo Bridge, pronounced by Canova to be the finest structure of the kind in the world, now claims our notice. It was commenced in 1809, and opened with great ceremony, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in 1817, by George IV., then Prince Regent, and the Duke of Wellington. Each of its nine arches is 120 feet span, and its level line of roadway is the perfection of bridge-building; it cost more than a million of money, a larger sum than the expense of building St. Paul's, the Monument, and nine of our finest metropolitan churches.

Somerset House is next reached, and its Venetian front is of striking magnificence; whilst its balustraded terrace forms a charming promenade, and affords a most enlivening prospect of the river. Somerset House is Sir William Chambers's noblest work, and cost upwards of half a million sterling. The east wing consists of the buildings for "King's College," and the west wing is being enlarged for the Inland Revenue Offices.

The Temple Gardens lie just above—a green spot in a desert of brick and mortar; they are historically commemorated by Shakspeare, in his "Henry VI.," pt. 1, wherein were plucked the two emblems under which the houses of York and Lancaster depopulated half the country. The Temple, with its beautifully restored round church, and its countless associations with great names, is one of the most famous London localities. East of the garden, a red brick and stone pile

of building in the Tudor style, but ill assorts with the rest of the present Temple buildings, but carries the mind's eye back to the "bricky towers" of the Templars.

The City Gas-Works, just beyond Blackfriars-bridge, nearly occupy the site of the ancient sanctuary of Whitefriars, the Alsatia of James the First's day, re peopled by Scott, in his "Fortunes of Nigel."

Blackfriars Bridge is next reached. Its repair has been a very costly business, and the lover of architecture will scarcely forgive the engineer for his removal of the graceful balustrades, and substitution of a solid parapet. It was built 1760-70, of Portland stone, and with too great a declivity of road, which rendered these alterations indispensable. Although upwards of 300,000*l.* has been expended upon this bridge, its stability is very questionable.

The City Steam Pier, east of Blackfriars Bridge, is the most important accommodation of its class: it has no pretension to ornament; but, as a convenience for the many thousand passengers who embark and land at this point, is of importance.

St. Paul's Cathedral, with its proudly swelling dome, and its beautiful clock towers, next arrests our attention: the dome is, however, better seen from Blackfriars Bridge, where it appears in impressive contrast with the less harmonious body of the building. The cross is 360 feet in height from the pavement of the nave of the church, and is level with Jack Straw's Castle Tavern, on Hampstead Heath.

Southwark Bridge is a wonder of our iron age. It was cast at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, and its construction was begun in 1814, and completed in 1819. Its solid ribs, segmental pieces, tie-braces, sockets, and wedges, are seen to advantage from the river; the arches, by the way, rise and fall about an inch within the usual range of atmospheric temperature.

From London Bridge to Whitefriars was formerly occupied by the "inns" or town houses of great men, whose names are now affixed to lanes and wharves. Thus, we have Cold Harbour, a tenement in the reign of Edward II.; Trig, where the Abbot of Chertsey had his City mansion; Baynard's, from Baynard Castle, where Shakspeare has laid scene vii. act iii. of his "Richard III.;" and several others.

At *Queenhithe* (anciently a Saxon haven,) and *Dowgate* (where stood one of the Roman gates), customs were paid by ships resting; and near here the ancient Walbrook, or river of wells, runs into the Thames. In the church at Queenhithe (St. Michael's) rest the remains of the good Sir Richard Whittington; and, emblematical of the *hithe*, the vane of the church is a gilt ship, the hull of which will hold a bushel of corn. The Three Cranes was the Royal wine-wharf, and the Vintrie the vast wine-house and vaults, in times when the best foreign wine was sold at 12*d.* a gallon.

Saint Saviour's Church, on the opposite bank, is here seen to possess much of the grandeur of a cathedral: from its lofty pinnacled tower, 150 feet high, Hollar drew his celebrated view of London. It has a set of 12 bells, the whole of which are not rung, owing to the alleged insecurity of the tower. A great portion of the bank, thence to the Southwark Bridge, is occupied by Barclay and Perkins's brewhouse including the site of the Globe Theatre.

Fishmongers' Hall occupies a granite platform at the north-west

angle of London Bridge ; the river front having an arcade and terrace, above which rises the Grecian Ionic Hall. In delightful situation, elegance of design, and capaciousness and convenience, this edifice equals, if not eclipses, the other City Companies' Halls. Westward are the steam-boat piers, where a fleet of steamers ply throughout the day.

London Bridge itself is unrivalled in the world, in "the perfection of proportion, and the true greatness of simplicity." We shall not look through the vista of eight centuries, during which a bridge or mode of communication has existed between the City and the opposite bank, in this locality, but content ourselves with stating that the new Bridge is at about 100 feet higher up the river than the old one. Of its five arches, the centre one, 152 feet 6 inches span, and 37 feet 6 inches rise, is, perhaps, the largest elliptical arch ever attempted. The piers and abutments stand upon platforms of timber resting upon piles about 20 feet long ; and the masonry is from eight to ten feet below the bed of the river. The roadway, too, is 52 feet in width. The vast work was begun in 1824 ; the foundation-stone laid in 1825, in the presence of the late Duke of York ; and the bridge was opened, with great state, by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, in 1831. The cost of the Bridge and approaches nearly reached a million and a half of money. The latter are very fine, especially the roadway leading into the heart of the City, where a statue of King William has been set up to commemorate the "opening" event.

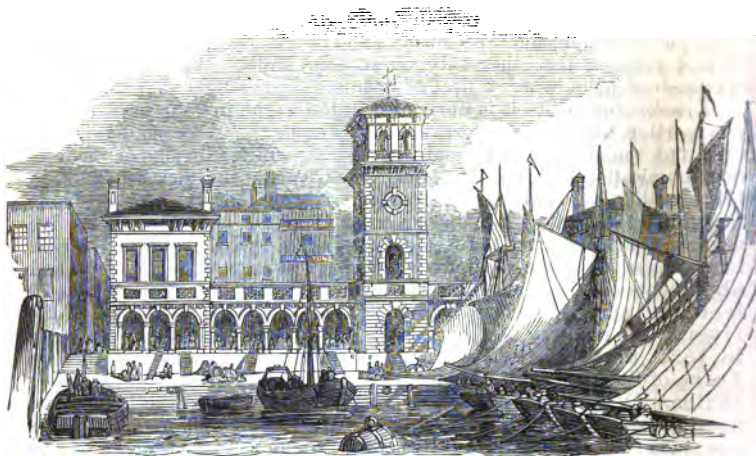
Looking eastward from the parapet of London Bridge, the prospect gives rise to a train of reflection somewhat different from that which we enjoy in the view above bridge. The full tide of human beings which pours past us well bespeaks the life of the busy town,

Where, with like haste, through several ways they run,
Some to undo, and some to be undone.

Beneath us runs the river, another emblem of fleeting life ; and before us lie fleets of steamers and forests of masts, alike indicative of life's changes and chances. Meditation upon such a spot is, however, like snow in harvest ; so descend we to the pier to the left, and enter one of the steamers. As you look upward to the streaming throng upon the bridge—at the distant river through the arches—and the lofty architectural front of the Adelaide Hotel—the scene is very exciting.

The Monument, with its caged gallery, and its cap of flaming gold, soon attracts your attention ; and you regret that the re-building of London Bridge should have left below so picturesque a church-tower as that of St. Magnus. There is an interesting anecdote of the gilt-bracket clock of this church : it was the gift of Sir Charles Dumbcomb, in 1700, and cost 48*l*. Sir Charles, it appears, when a poor boy, had once to wait upon London Bridge a considerable time for his master, whom he missed, through not knowing the hour : he then vowed that if ever he became successful in the world, he would give to St. Magnus' church a public clock, that passengers might see the time of day ; and the dial proves the fulfilment of this vow.

Billingsgate—which has been a *gate*, or quay, for eight centuries, but a fish-market for only one and a half—is denoted by a fleet of fishing smacks. The Market has been rebuilt, with a handsome river front. Hard by is the new Coal Exchange, with a circular tower :



BILLINGSGATE.

in digging for the foundation, the remains of a fine Roman villa were unearthed. The opposite bank is occupied with lofty piles of warehouses, and the church of Saint Olave; the latter burnt to the walls in 1843, but since restored.

The *Custom House*, immediately below Billingsgate, is next seen, with its noble esplanade, or quay, reminding us how many opportunities have been lost of embanking the river with public walks—from the plans of Wren to those of Sir Frederick Trench, John Martin, and Thomas Allom. The Custom House, by the way, is the fifth built near or upon this site within as many centuries: from first to last, the present edifice has cost more money than St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Church with a flying steeple in the rear of the Custom House is St. Dunstan's-in-the East, of which Wren, the architect, was very proud, though it is a copy of a church-tower at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The *Tower of London* is next reached: it was used as a royal palace and a state prison from the reign of Stephen to that of Charles II., who last held his court here; but state prisoners have been confined here in our time. The Tower is a remarkable monument of the past, yet not to its advantage; "for the images of the children of Edward IV., of Anne Boleyn, and Jane Grey, and of the many innocent victims murdered in the times of despotism and tyranny, pass like dark phantoms before the mind." The gateway of the "Bloody Tower," through which these victims were often conveyed, is seen from the river: and the "Tower Guns" are fired from the terrace. An architectural restoration of the Tower is now in progress: its armouries and jewels are very popular as public sights, being visited by more than 50,000 persons annually.

A national holiday, by the way, is very gaily observed in the Pool. The river-side church-towers have their flags hoisted, as have the vessels in the river, many of which are *dressed* from stem to stern.

St. Katherine's Docks, next to the Tower, occupy 24 acres, and were constructed about twenty years since, employing 2500 men for two years: ships of 700 tons burden can enter at any time of the tide—a desideratum first accomplished in these docks. Baron Dupin says of his visit to the wine vaults here: "Lights are distributed to the travellers who prepare to visit these cellars, as if they were setting out to visit the catacombs of Naples or of Rome."

The *London Docks* lie next: they cover thirty-four acres. Among their prodigies are the great Tobacco Warehouse, which covers nearly five acres of ground; and the vaults, in which can be stowed more than 65,000 pipes of wine and spirits.

On the opposite bank are ranges of wharves and warehouses, factories, &c., and in their rear is Bermondsey, once the site of a rich monastery, but now intersected by railways.

The *Thames Tunnel* is next reached, and, if you please, you can be landed at the Pier, near the Tunnel, and wait for the next steamer. The stupendous tunnel was opened in 1843, with a demonstration of triumph, and a proud day it was for Brunel, the engineer. Its length is 1140 feet; it cost upwards of 600,000*l.*; and, probably, would not have been completed but for the interest of the late Duke of Wellington, who regarded the design as practicable from the first. The great invention was the *shield* apparatus, a series of cells, in which, as the miners worked at one end, the bricklayers built at the other, the top, sides, and bottom of the Tunnel! With all the perils of the engineering, but seven lives were lost in the work, whereas forty men were killed in building the present London Bridge. As an exhibition the Tunnel has been very profitable; and a fancy fair is held in it yearly. Close by the Surrey shaft of the Tunnel is seen *Rotherhithe Church*, where lies buried Prince Lee Boo, of the story-books.

The *West India Docks* extend across the northern extremity of the Isle of Dogs, from Blackwall to Limehouse. A portion of the Docks is shown in the Print, with the City-canal above it.

DEPTFORD.

Deptford, with the Royal Victualling-office, Arsenal, and Dockyard, lies opposite: here ships have been built since the reign of Henry VIII.; here Raleigh spread his cloak for Queen Elizabeth to walk upon; hence sailed the fleet which, aided by storm and tempest, destroyed the Spanish Armada; here, too, Peter the Great worked with the ship-builders, and spoiled John Evelyn's garden-hedge by being wheeled through it in a barrow. Some marvels of machinery are to be seen here, from the building of ships to the making of biscuits. Upon the site of Peter's frolic is "Czar-street." Just above the Dockyard is moored the *Dreadnought*, a hospital-ship for sailors of every country and colour; and in another part of the river we may see the Seaman's Floating Church. The *Dreadnought* huge old ship-of-war fought at Trafalgar, and captured a Spanish three-decker. But her 98 guns are changed for beds to accommodate 400 suffering sailors; her decks have become wards, her cabins surgeries; and now, like an aged warrior, she rests upon her former exploits and glory, having left battle and carnage for peace and philanthropy.

GREENWICH.

Greenwich, with its naval Palace-Hospital, next appears; its base washed by the Thames, and its noble domes backed by well-wooded hills, from which rises the Observatory, with its vane cupolas; the town, with its churches, lying sheltered upon the river-bank. The Palace, built by Wren, is very properly named after those Sovereigns in whose reign the several portions were built: the first wing upon the right is Charles the Second's, by whom the Hospital was begun—a redeeming act in his dissolute life. Next is King William the Third's building, with vestibule and cupola; and the Painted Hall, a noble naval gallery, visited by more than one hundred thousand persons annually: the ceiling was painted by Thornhill, at 3*l.* per yard. Facing the above, with corresponding dome, is Queen Mary's building, containing the chapel; while on the left, and opposite to Charles the Second's, is Queen Anne's; and in the back-ground is the Naval Asylum, and a "Model Frigate," planted in the grass-plot, to familiarize the boys of the Hospital schools with the working of a ship-of-war.



GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Below the Chapel and the Picture-gallery are the Dining Halls, where 1700 pensioners sit down daily to their meals; whilst 1000 more live in the Infirmary and beyond the walls. On Monday and Friday, the Painted Hall and Chapel may be seen without fee; on other days, threepence is charged for admission to each. Greenwich-park is, certainly, the most picturesque domain near London; and if you mount the hill which has lately lost its "one tree," you have a fine view of the silver river east and west. The Observatory is only to be seen by an Admiralty order. The spire on the eastern turret has a "Time Ball," by which the commanders of vessels in the Thames set their chronometers. At five minutes before one o'clock, the ball is raised half-way up the vane spire; at two minutes before one the ball rises to the top; and, as the instrument tells to the moment the hour of one, the ball falls. Above the Hospital is the quaint-featured house in which the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, with their brother Edward, are said to have been born:—

On Thames's banks in silent thought we stood,
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood,
Struck with the seat that gave Eliza birth.

Before we leave Greenwich, we must look at its extensive steam-boat piers, and its noble esplanade.

The *Isle of Dogs* lies across the river: it was originally the *Iale of Ducks*, from the great number of wild fowl on it; and it is one of the richest spots of ground in the kingdom. It is now nearly covered with factories.

Blackwall, with its handsome railway terminus, lies next; and just beyond it, the river *Lea* debouches into the *Thames*. To the large taverns here, and at *Greenwich*, epicures flock, from May to August, to eat the delicious little *Whitebait*, caught in glittering shoals in the *Reach*, and directly netted out of the river into the frying-pan. A more important thing to be noticed at *Blackwall* is the vast extent of iron ship-building carried on here—an art of construction but of twenty years' growth: these are mostly steamers of the largest class. *Blackwall*, in consequence of the winding of the *Thames*, is nearly eight miles from the *City*, although less than half that distance by land. Here are the *East India Docks*, wherein was first exhibited the *Chinese Junk*, the first ever brought to this country, and a rare contrast with the beautifully built *Indiamen* and other vessels in the docks. Here, too, by the way, is a cast-iron wharf, in which more than 900 tons of metal have been used.

The statistics of steamers may be dry matters to some; but what a change has come over their construction since the first steam-boat, the *Thames*, 90 tons, left the river for *Margate*, in the year 1815, and when persons scarcely dare trust themselves in her for fear of explosions! Then the passage was made in ten or twelve hours; now it occupies half the time, including the passing through the *Pool*. The old *Margate* sailing-packets occasionally were thirty and thirty-six hours on the same voyage. In 1815, also, the first steam-boat upon the *Gravesend* station commenced running; and in the preceding year (1814) a steam-boat had been employed between *London* and *Richmond*. Next came the iron steamers, which are superior to wooden boats, being much lighter, not so deep in the water, less expensive, and free from risk of dry-rot. A great portion of *Blackwall* and the *Isle of Dogs* is occupied in this building trade—with its clanking boiler-works, and its *Cyclopean* foundries, and engineering shops, in which steam is the *primum mobile*. Then, what a range of size have these steamers—from the huge war-vessel to the halfpenny "bread and butter boats," which flit about above bridge from the *City* to *Chelsea*.

WOOLWICH.

The *North Woolwich Railway* terminus and pier lie just above the river *Lea*; beyond it, the river *Roding*, 38 miles long, from *Dunmow*, flows into the *Thames*. Opposite this point is *Woolwich*, with its Dockyard, Arsenal, Rotunda, &c.; its garrisons of 3000 men, horse and foot, and its 4000 ship artisans. The characteristics of *Woolwich*, as seen from the river, are "the long lines of walls, the close-pressed tide-gates, with the bows of many a noble vessel towering proudly over them from their

docks, like sea-monarchs on their thrones, looking down in scorn on the river waves ; the high heaps of timber ; the huge-coiled cables ; the church-tower in the background ; the heavy lighters crowded along the shore ; the light, raking craft, with pennants long-streaming in the wind ; the well-manned boats, pulled hither and thither by sturdy hands, with an occasional portly form and cocked hat in the stern-sheets ; the sun glittering with a playful brightness on the many eye-like windows that break the monotony of what otherwise would look like slate-roofed barns belonging to some giant farm-house ; the gloomy hulks moored along the shore, with the waters dashing sullenly against the chains that hold them ; all telling us that we are sweeping by that ancient dockyard, and those famous ship-building slips, where England stores the lightning and forges the thunder-bolts which have enabled her to acquire and keep the rule of the main."

Woolwich, with its cannon foundry, its barracks, its military repository, its rotunda (the great national military curiosity-shop), its dockyard, and giant shears for lifting in or out the masts of the largest vessels, its field of anchors, and its many-ribbed vessels on the slips, conveys a stirring picture of the elements of the power and wealth of "Old England." Among the late additions to this vast establishment are two dry docks, to contain vessels 300 and 400 feet long.

Just above Charlton Pier is moored the *Venus* frigate, in which lads are trained for the sea service by the Marine Society.

We must now say a little of the river, the great depth of which insures London vast advantages as a shipping port. Even at ebb-tide there are 12 or 13 feet of water in the fair way of the river above Greenwich ; the mean range of the tides at London-bridge is about 17 feet ; of the highest spring-tides, about 22 feet. Up to Woolwich, the river is navigable for ships of any burden ; to Blackwall, for those of 1400 tons ; still the navigation is intricate and delicate ; and it is calculated that 500 persons are annually drowned in the Thames, one third of the number being in the Pool. The depth of the river is constantly maintained by steam dredging-engines, consisting of iron frames, with buckets and cutters made to descend into the water ; and they cut and throw up clay, gravel, &c. Before the application of steam, from 60,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* were fruitlessly expended in attempts to deepen the river at Blackwall ; and the sediment off Woolwich Dockyard had so accumulated that, by the old method, it would have taken five years and 152,000*l.* to remove it.

The late Sir Anthony Carlisle, the physician, has left us this nice bundle of facts for the "Health of Towns" agitators :—"The ebb and flow of the tides in the river, and the regurgitation of fresh water, deposit on the exposed banks a large portion of the filth produced in the metropolis, and subject to evaporation along the wide spaces of the borders of the river. As the sea-water does not ascend through the town, a large portion of the Thames water charged with filth must pass and repass the town at every tide, and deposit its sediments. The shores of the river, as it ebbs through the town, are largely exposed at low water, and exhibit banks of putrescent mud, which, in the summer season, abounds with the larvæ of gnats, which live upon and help to consume the filth ; in fact, they are invaluable scavengers." With all the humorous clamour that has been raised against the Thames water

it should be recollected that with filtration—and this is attended to at the London Water Works—the Thames water is even purer than that procured immediately from a spring. The adulterating matters are, also, in some measure, decomposed by the vegetation of the bottom and sides of the Thames, a fact of great importance first explained by Mr. Brande, the chemist. Little more than a century ago it was believed, upon the authority of a F.R.S., that “the Thames water, taken up about Greenwich at low water, where it is free from all brackishness of the sea, and has in it *all the fat and sillage* from the great city of London, makes very strong drink;” and, again, that for sea-stores, “it will of itself alone, being carried to sea, ferment wonderfully; and after its due purgations, and *three times stinking* (after which it continues sweet), it will be so strong that *several sea commanders have told me it would burn, and has often fuddled their mariners.*”

We are now getting into pleasant country, though the Kentish bank has the advantage of its Essex opposite neighbour. The first bend of the river, known as Gallion's Reach, and distinguished by its buoys, placed by the Corporation of London for the use of Indiamen coming into port, is followed by Barking and Halfway Reaches. Barking Creek, on the left, opens from the Thames, and vessels can ascend it to the Essex town of Barking. At the extremity of Halfway Reach, on the brink of the Kentish shore, is a little whitewashed public-house, mid-way between London and Gravesend.

Erith, with its picturesque “ivied spire,” and its clustering cottages, is now in sight, backed by the wooded upland of Belvidere. The newly-erected Pier Hotel promises well for a visitor or sojourner in this rural, river-side retreat. *Belvidere* is a well-appointed mansion, with a splendid gallery of Italian and Flemish pictures, and grassy slopes and massive foliage, with occasional peeps at the shining river, will amply repay the visit. Cherries, the pet fruit of Kent, are sent to London in great quantities from Erith.

Purfleet lies on the Essex coast, nearly opposite Erith: here Queen Elizabeth planted the standard of England when the Spanish Armada threatened our shores. The low-roofed grey buildings contain many tons of gunpowder, stowed there by Government for the army and navy.

Greenhithe, on the Kentish bank, is next reached: it is a picturesque group of red brick cottages, tall chalk cliffs, backed by the dark woods of Swanscombe. From this point, June 19, 1845, sailed Sir John Franklin's Expedition, the *Erebus* and *Terror* steam-ships, for the Polar Seas; and whose absence to this day is a subject of painful public anxiety. There is a landing pier at Greenhithe, as well as at Erith.

Ingress Abbey, Mr. Harmer's fine seat, lies beyond Erith, opposite West Thurrock: it was built from the stone of old London-bridge, a material seasoned by many centuries. The Ingress grounds are very delightful. The chalk-pits here furnish annually many thousand tons of flints, which are shipped at once to Staffordshire, for its pottery, and even to China, for similar purposes.

The *Alms-houses* beyond Ingress, with a handsome Gothic church, are a very interesting group; on each side of the church is a range of dwellings, forming a “happy port and haven” for poor residents who have attained the age of sixty.

Northfleet lies next: its valley was once covered with water, and was once used by the Danes as a winter station for their navy. Northfleet presents to the river a precipitous face of chalk, picturesquely variegated with verdure and brushwood, sand and gravel. Here is Pitcher's extensive ship-building yard, whence many very fine merchant and war ships, and steam-ships, have been launched; and in 1831 Mr. Pitcher constructed here a landing-jetty, at which more than 40,000 persons were landed in one season for Gravesend, though they had to walk a mile. This success set the Gravesend Corporation to work, though they had long resisted the building of a pier, lest it should injure the watermen. The Gothic tower and pier belong to Rosherville, a fairy compound of Vauxhall and the Zoological Gardens, in which the natural beauties of the spot have been turned to picturesque account for the jaded Londoner. Next are the Gravesend baths,

Fantastically set
With cupola and minaret.

GRAVESEND.

Gravesend is now reached, and a strange assemblage of narrow streets and lanes, and spick-and-span new houses, it presents; yet such as might be expected from its rapid increase—the population rose in ten years (1831 to 1841) from 9455 to 15,655 inhabitants. The traffic with the metropolis is astounding, nearly 400,000 persons having been landed at the two Gravesend piers in June, 1844, a season of low steam-boat fares and fine weather. Of new villas, streets, and terraces, we have little to say; especially as the neighbourhood is thickly dotted with pleasant rural villages, and places to “go to;” whilst, from the foremost of them, Windmill-hill, the prospect is very wide. On one side lie the town and the river—the ships and steamers betokening the anxieties of trade and City life. Turn round, and the eye roams over the fields of Kent, drinking repose and rural quiet. *Utrum horum majoris accipe.*

Across the river here, above half a mile wide, lies *Tilbury Fort*, a place of note, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Sheridan and his “Critic.” The ferry fare is but 3d., and visitors are admitted on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The fort originated in an old beacon tower of Richard II., which Henry VIII. enlarged. Charles II. erected the present fort, the oldest portion of which is the gateway or blockhouse: its armament consists of 60 dismounted guns, and a garrison of 60 invalided veterans; the effective force being a corporal's guard, and a master-gunner; but, if necessary, Tilbury could be armed and manned in a couple of hours by steamers, with stores and a garrison from Woolwich. A very circumstantial account of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Tilbury in 1588 was printed at the time, and is in existence.

Among the pleasant excursions from Gravesend is a visit to the villages of *Milton*, *Chalk*, *Cliff*, *Hoo*, all which are shown in the Print with the railway leading thereto. But the highest treat is a walk to Cobham, its hall, church, and college. *Cobham Hall* can be viewed only on Friday, by tickets, to be obtained at Gravesend and Rochester; it is a fine Elizabethan mansion, in plan a half H, though not improved by Inigo Jones's Corinthian pilasters. The Hall is famous for its pic-

tures, including first-rate specimens of Titian, Paul Veronese, Reynolds, Rubens, Vandyck, and Salvator Rosa. The church is hardly less famed for its ancient sepulchral brasses, remaining in numbers probably unmatched elsewhere.

Another excursion is to *Upnor Castle*, and thence to *Stroud*, *Rochester*, and *Chatham*. The view from the summit of Stroud-hill over the whole district, and the Medway, its shipping, the dockyards and houses, the bridge, cathedral, castle, and distant heights, is full of interest and variety. Stroud has little to detain you, and, "in a long summer's day, you will not cross the bridge before wandering about its wharves, which exhibit most picturesque groupings of the vessels at their moorings, and the castle rising from the cliffs, of which Calcott has painted a descriptive poem. The best views are at the north side of the bridge. The scene of the Medway from the crown of the bridge partakes a good deal of the character of the 'Lake District.' The time to see it to the best advantage is when the river is full, and the sun is setting behind the chalk heights, at the foot of which passed the pilgrim's road to Canterbury." The most important natural feature of the place is the Medway, which flows with great swiftness. The extent of Rochester's old walls may be traced in picturesque ruins, making pleasant flower-gardens and walks for the inhabitants. Its natural advantages made the city a great fighting-place, giving it the name of the "Kentishman's Castle," under all its masters, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Until the time of Edward the Fourth, its castle and walls were constantly in need of repair, all his royal predecessors besieging or defending the city by turns. The cathedral is one of the few specimens of church-building left by Gundulph, who built the Castle and the White Tower of London. The cathedral is remarkable for its highly-decorated early Norman west front, and its elegant "lancet" choir and transepts: the chancel is, also, good early English, and the crypt is very remarkable. The castle may be seen any day of the week, even Sunday. The main feature is Gundulph's keep, built under William Rufus. "Ascending and descending its corkscrew staircases—scrambling through its ruined passages—exploring its dark rooms and cloisters—sketching the remnants of Norman mouldings which are here and there perceivable—reaching the battlements, and taking bird's-eye views of the three places (Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham) below—and all their features of interest, both on land and water, might well fill up a whole summer's day."

A sixpenny guide-book, to be had at Rochester, tells the history of the fortress: its grand features are its twelve-feet thick walls, the ornamented arched gateway, and the columns and arches of the chapel. The whole height of the interior (five stories) is best seen from the basement. The height of the tower, from the foundation, is 112 feet. A broad and deep ditch surrounded three sides, the Medway protecting the fourth. "An ancient castle was a sort of armed town on a small scale, with all kinds of provisions for feasting, residence, fighting, praying; and Rochester still retains enough of its characteristic feature to enable us to identify many of its parts." To appreciate all its picturesque points, you should pass all round the castle, both within and without its walls. Ascend to the summit, and let your eye wander up and down the beauteous valley of the Medway. See, on the one hand, Chatham, with its barracks, dockyard, and extensive fortifications—the naval and

milit
ling
the

On t
villag
till a
the I
siege
and c
jour
sonal
of Q
Lines
with

Ux
Chatl
the u
Castl
Corps

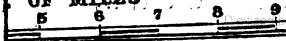
Th
Medv
north
to bo
on a
oyste

He
reade
the B



TWENTY

OF MILES



Google

mi
lin
th

Or
vil
till
the
sie
and
jou
sor
of
Lix
wit

Ch
the
Ca
Co

Me
not
to
on
oys
]
rea
the



